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Expropriation: Opposition In Mexico Voiced

Cardenas policy assailed by Amaro; Italian firm is paid for equipment; U. S. oil Negotiations.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., March 8—Gen. Joaquin Amaro, former War Minister, has appealed to the Mexican people against "Communistic and Fascist tendencies" of the Cardenas Administration as well as its land expropriation policies at a moment when Donald R. Richberg began negotiations with President Cardenas today on payment for expropriated American and British oil properties.

Careful checking meanwhile discloses that the Italian family of Cusi received prompt payment for equipment on its expropriated estate, but has not received payment for the lands. One million pesos has been paid, and another million is to be paid in the near future. The Cusi estate was expropriated last November.

General Amaro's broadside is taken as a bid for the presidency in the coming elections. His charges against President Cardenas included the statement that the right of governmental expropriation had been employed in many cases "to satisfy personal vanities or sectarian demands . . . without being based upon true reasons of public interest."

Partial Payment

Payment to the Cusi estate is being made for three lime orchards having 120,000 trees, 16,000 head of cattle, farm machinery, rice mills, buildings and the current rice and lime crops. No compensation has yet been discussed for the 150,000 acres of land, one half of which was irrigated, which was turned over to workers' co-operatives when the division was made personally by President Cardenas.

The Cusi estate included the two haciendas of "Nueva Italia" and "Lombardia" which were the biggest rice and lime producing units in the Republic.

Mr. Richberg is being seconded in the American and British oil negotiations by Patrick J. Hurley, attorney for the Sinclair Pierce Oil Company. Mexican representatives in the discussions are Eduardo Suarez, Minister of Finance, Efrain Buenrostro, Minister of National Economy, and Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexico's Ambassador to Washington.

Stand of Oil Firms

A strong issue will be made by the oil companies on the return to administrative posts, it is understood. This is essential, they hold, in order to secure sufficient production of oil to guarantee the payment of indemnities for their expropriated properties.

They will also insist upon compensation which includes their subsoil rights, and probably for losses sustained during the management of their properties by the Government, it is intimated. Estimates of the evaluation of their properties has generally been placed at $400,000,000, of which $150,000,000 is United States claims, and the remainder is British.

A contrary interpretation of the nature of the settlement has been enunciated by the Mexican Government. President Cardenas recently announced that "No backward step will be taken on the oil situation" and a four-point program clarifying the Government's position has recently been laid out.

Mexican Program

This program states that: 1. The companies must recognize that the Mexican Government is the sole owner of the properties; 2. Administration and production of oil must remain entirely in the hands of the Government and not be subject to interference by the foreign companies; 3. Domestic sales and distribution must remain in the hands of the Government; 4. Remaining production, estimated at 60 per cent, will be exported, from which sales the companies will be compensated for their properties.

Secrecy on Mexico

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House tabled a resolution March 8 which requested the President to give Congress information regarding Mexican expropriation of American-owned property.

The House action came a few minutes after Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, author of the resolution, sought unsuccessfully to have the House Foreign Affairs Committee make public the State Department's report on the matter.

Mr. Fish in a statement denounced the Committee's action as "a conspiracy of silence to cover up the breakdown of the good neighbor policy in Mexico."

Americans at Work
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Gandhi's Successful Coup Influences Indian Trend

Power of home-rule party in Central Government raised and rift in the party ranks eased.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 8—Important changes in the political balance in India are expected to follow the successful hunger strike of Mohandas K. Gandhi.

During the Indian leader's passive resistance, which forced official British intervention in the princely State of Rajkot, interest focused upon the contention between the Indian Congress Party and the British Government. It affects the balance of control in the Central Federal Government which is to be established for the whole of India.

Yet another issue is seen by observers here as directly related to Mr. Gandhi's success—the control which he himself will continue to exert within the Congress Party.

Increase in Influence

For a revolt had broken out within the Party—the Nationalist organization controlling eight out of the 11 newly constitued Provincial Governments. It opposed the hitherto undisputed dominance of Mr. Gandhi.

This revolt had taken the shape of the election to the presidency of the Congress of a left-wing extremist, Subhas Chandra Bose, who recently defeated Mr. Gandhi's moderate nominee, Dr. Pattabhai Sitaram Aya, by 1,575 votes to 1,376.

The importance of this lies in the fact Mr. Gandhi and others of the more moderate element in the Congress have been suspected by extremists of being engaged in making terms with the British Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, for bringing into operation the hitherto unimplemented portion of India's long-discussed constitutional reforms.

The first half of these reforms was introduced April 1, 1937. It consisted in the setting up, in the previously British-ruled provinces, of governments responsible to popularly elected legislatures.

This part of the scheme has worked well upon the whole. The second half which British authorities are anxious to bring into operation, is to consist in establishing a central Federal Government. Units to be federated are to consist partly of the new provincial administrations

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

By a Staff Artist

Mohandas K. Gandhi

17 Charges Against Riley Read as His Hearing Opens

A Boston truckman today charged that Frank E. Riley of Swampscott, deposed Director of the State Commercial Motor Vehicles Division of the Department of Uublic Utilities, had negotiated the transfer of a common carrier permit to him for $500 and that Mr. Riley had said he was "supposed to get 10 per cent" of the purchase price.

This charge was made by Frank Solbjer of Dorchester, the first witness at the reinstatement hearing which was opened by the Public Utilities Commission on the appeal of Mr. Riley from the Commission's action in removing him from the $5000 job Feb. 28.

Mr. Solbjer stated that in June of 1936 he was forced to purchase a common carrier permit because he was violating the law in operating under a restricted contract carrier license.

His testimony came directly on the heels of the first disclosure of 17 charges on which the State Commission based the removal of Mr. Riley. These charges included misconduct, the solicitation of money and actions unbecoming a public official.

Mr. Solbjer stated that at the suggestion of Mr. Riley he purchased the permit from Ira Nelson of Boston, after Mr. Riley said no permits were available unless he purchased one from a present holder. It was explained that only a certain number of permits are available in the State and that to obtain such a permit it is usually necessary to have an existing one transferred from one owner to another.

Mr. Solbjer said he paid $100 down for the permit but when he was unable to keep up payments on the $400 balance, Mr. Riley called him into his office and threatened to remove his trucks from the road if he didn't pay the balance by the following day.

The witness said he obtained the money from his father and paid the balance to Mr. Nelson's lawyer. Later, he testified, he saw Mr. Riley and told him the balance was paid.

Mr. Solbjer then stated that Mr. Riley remarked, "That's funny—I was supposed to get 10 per cent of it."

While testimony at the hearing gave the impression that the common carrier permit was transferred from Mr. Nelson to Mr. Solbjer, Mr. McCue presented a transfer certificate indicating that the transfer was from a Robert Tonti, a Somerville expressman, to Mr. Solbjer who told the commission that he did not know Mr. Tonti and had never seen him. In later testimony, Mr. Tonti told the Commission he had never seen Mr. Solbjer until this morning.

Mr. Tonti testified he never sold his common carrier permit but in May, 1937, when he changed the name of his business he was allowed to transfer his contract carrier permit to the new company but was not allowed to transfer a common carrier permit, saying that Mr. Riley took away his plates for the latter permit.

Mr. Riley's counsel, Francis E. Rafter of Salem, cross-examined the witness.

The Commission was represented by Attorney Charles H. McCue, who read the charges against the former Commercial Vehicles Director.

The 17 charges state:

"1. That you have been guilty of misconduct in the performance of your duties in that you did on numerous occasions conspire with others to unlawfully and corruptly extort monies from applicants and holders of certificates and permits.

"2. That you did as a public officer solicit and receive and make attempts to solicit and receive money, property, remuneration or personal advantage with corrupt intent to pervert your judgment and influence your behavior in the discharge of your official duties.

"3. That you did disregard, disobey and violate on numerous occasions rules and regulations of the commission.

"4. That you instituted proceedings and complaints unjustifiably and oppressively against applicants and holders of certificates and permits.

"5. That you did on numerous occasions violate the provisions of the General Laws relating to the commercial motor vehicle division.

"6. That you caused to be withheld and suppressed evidence and information, material to an investigation conducted by this commission.

"7. That you caused to be withheld and suppressed evidence and information, material to a proceeding pending before the Supreme Ju-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

One-Big-Union Plan of Lewis To Get Hearing

A. F. L. and Rail Brotherhoods to take it up at peace meeting in New York Friday.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—Representatives of organized labor's two factions today met peacefully, agreed to resume their sessions in New York on Friday, and to give serious consideration to Congress of Industrial Organizations' plan to unite all American Labor in a new American Congress of Labor.

Earlier, and unfavorable statements by the American Federation of Labor on the C. I. O. plan were somewhat counterbalanced by the result of today's meeting, which evinced a willingness to give it serious examination. But it was emphasized that the New York meeting would consider "any other suggestions that may be laid before it."

Today's meeting, at the Labor Department, followed the opening negotiations in President Roosevelt's office yesterday. The conferees have begun what is likely to be an oft-adjourned and protracted task of working out labor peace in the United States.

Before them were two statements:

First, an exhortation from President Roosevelt warning them that their divergence is weakening the public standing of organized labor and pointing out that the rank-and-file of labor want peace, hinting that present leadership may be repudiated if they do not reach agreement.

Second, a concrete proposal from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, proposing an American Congress of Labor composed of the present Congress of Industrial Organization, the American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods, with the president drawn from the latter.

John L. Lewis, for C. I. O., urged the A. F. of L. to give his proposal serious consideration. He said:

"It is our earnest hope that the distinguished representatives of the A. F. of L. will give intelligent analysis to our proposals rather than to continue the attack on our motives."

Harry C. Bates, Chairman of the A. F. of L. Peace Committee, said his group "earnestly desires an honorable settlement of labor's differences." Daniel J. Tobin, head of the Teamster's Union and the Federation's strongest peace advocate, who has conducted truce negotiations between the groups before, joined the meeting today, and so gave hope that agreement is really possible. He had previously declined to be a member of the Federation Committee.

C. I. O. Proposal Studied

Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, was consulted by the Committee on mechanical arrangements for their meetings. Leaving the conferees, she said they were making progress in clearing away preliminaries concerning methods of negotiation.

The C. I. O. proposal was generally interpreted here as a spectacular and not entirely serious proposition. It was felt to be typical of the dramatic methods of John L. Lewis, and not a real contribution to success of the negotations. President Roosevelt declined to comment upon it, and Secretary Perkins, after almost 24 hours, said she had not

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Labor Peace Conferees Leave White House

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Event May Be Epochal in American Labor History

Jandron Named New Publishing Society Trustee

The Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society today announced the election, with the concurrence of The Christian Science Board of Directors, of Francis Lyster Jandron, C. S. B., of Detroit, Michigan, as a Trustee, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Mr. W. Stuart Booth to the Board of Directors. This election was held in accordance with Section 3, Article XXV, of the Manual of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Jandron is a native of Canada. He attended school in the island of Jersey, and afterward studied in England.

Entering business, he became Treasurer and Assistant General Manager of the Packard Motor Car Company in Detroit, from which position he resigned to devote himself exclusively to the practice of Christian Science healing. He served Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Detroit, as First Reader, Director, and Chairman. In 1925 he was a member of the Normal Class in the Board of Education and became a Christian Science teacher.

Mr. Jandron served as Committee on Publication for the State of Michigan from 1926 to 1935, and from 1935 he was a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church.

Revolt at Madrid Nears End; Communists Yielding to Miaja

MADRID, March 8 (AP)—Gen. Jose Miaja's National Defense Government announced by radio today the surrender of most of the Republican Army chiefs involved in an uprising said to be mainly Communist, and the quick cessation of fighting indicated virtual suppression of the revolt, only an isolated group holding out.

The announcement came shortly after revolting Communists surrendered strategic points in the face of tank and hand grenade attacks by the Miaja forces.

National Defense forces were told to remain at their posts and not fire unless attacked. The absence of fighting indicated that the rebels had accepted a Miaja ultimatum to surrender or suffer heavy aerial bombardment.

The Communists had risen against the National Defense regime because, they alleged, it intended to capitulate to the Nationalist Government of Gen. Francisco Franco, which holds three fourths of Spain. General Miaja had sent an ultimatum to the rebels demanding surrender by noon today. Otherwise, the ultimatum said, they would be bombed into submission.

Fresh disturbances developed in Madrid about 8:30 p. m. last night with sniping in the northern and eastern sections of the city.

Carabineros, forming a uniformed force which acted as customs police before the civil war started and which has remained loyal to the Republic through the conflict, were used by the Miaja regime to attack the rebels with hand bombs.

Negrin Still Hopeful

PARIS, March 8 (AP)—Sources close to Republican Spain's deposed Premier, Dr. Juan Negrin, now in refuge in a Paris suburb, said today that he still considers himself the head of the only legal Government in Spain.

They insisted he had not submitted his resignation either to the Miaja Defense Government in Madrid or to Diego Martinez Barrio, President of the Spanish Republican Cortes (Parliament) who is Provisional President under the Constitution.

Actually Gen. Jose Miaja, head of the Madrid Defense Council, considers himself President.

These sources disclosed that Señor Negrin and members of his overthrown Government who reached France in four planes on Monday and Tuesday had escaped capture by minutes. A fifth plane was captured as it was being prepared for a take-off from Albacete.

Friends of Señor Negrin said that the Premier had telephoned various military commanders throughout Spain to rally them to the cabinet, but all informed him that they had gone over to the Defense Council.

Then in the early afternoon Albacete itself declared for the new Government and the Cabinet fled to France.

Loyalist fleet strikes its colors at French port: Page 2.

China Stabilizes Currency With British-Backed Fund

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today that the Chinese Government had formed a £10,000,000 currency stabilization fund, to which two British banks had contributed £5,000,000.

"The stability of the Chinese dollar," Sir John said, "is a matter of great importance to this country in view of our financial and economic relations with China."

The Chancellor intimated that the British Treasury would guarantee the £5,000,000 subscribed by the British banks, and seek Parliament's approval of the guarantee.

SHANGHAI, March 8 (AP)—Japan's power in North China appeared today to be headed for a test in a vital fiscal battle between the Chinese Government dollar and the Japanese-sponsored Federal Reserve banknotes.

The climax was expected on Friday when circulation of the Chinese dollar will be prohibited in North China.

Upon the outcome of this contest—removed from the far-flung military battlelines—foreign observers believe hangs the decision as to whether Japan will be enabled to clinch economic domination of North China.

They believe it will decide also whether Japan can manipulate currencies and trade to an extent not only to insure Japanese domination of markets in the future but to force North China to pay a portion of Japan's costly martial adventure.

The money struggle was given flavor by the fact that the Chinese dollar is partially supported by the United States and Britain as against the yen-backed notes of the North China Federal Reserve Bank.

Under normal trading conditions it was estimated Japan's profit would be between 75,000,000 and 100,000,000 Chinese dollars ($11,850,000-$15,800,000) annually.

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Loyalist fleet strikes its colors at French port: Page 2.

Mobile Television Transmitter Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A newly-developed portable television transmitter, capable of greatly enlarging the scope of television radiocast through its movability, is on display here at the Philco Radio & Television Corporation's "all year 'round" convention at the Savoy-Plaza Hotel.

Developed by Philco Engineers, the portable set weighs 450 pounds, is 5½ feet high, and measures about 1½ feet in width. Compactly built, the transmitter is made up of more than 12,000 parts and has 83 tubes. It is equipped with a battery of brilliant, detachable spotlights for indoor transmission. Only a plug-in to a nearby electric outlet is needed for its operation. Its mobility is increased by its mounting of four small wheels.

A feature of a television demonstration was the voice of Miss Lillian Eggers of this city as the ideal television-type girl. She was chosen from a score of contestants.

Moscow Promotes Woman Aviator

MOSCOW (AP)—A woman flier, Valentina Stepanova Grizodubova, has been appointed Chief of the International Airlines Department of the Soviet Civil Air Fleet.

She commanded an all-woman crew last autumn on a nonstop flight 3,717 miles from Moscow into the Far East, ending near Komsomolsk, on the Lower Amur River.

Move to Revise Neutrality Act Forges Ahead

Action sought to cap efforts of President to halt advance of aggression.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8 — Assuming a 77 to 8 victory in the Senate on Army air expansion to be in part at least an endorsement of the President's foreign policy program, Administration forces moved openly today toward the modification of the Neutrality Act.

This legislative objective is sought to cap the general plan of action which the President has developed since the Munich crisis in his efforts to halt the advance of dictatorship aggression in Europe.

On Capitol Hill, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois entered a bill to repeal the neutrality statutes of 1935, 1936, 1937 and 1938 and empower the President to enforce neutrality by "appropriate executive orders."

Senator Lewis proposed that "the policy of neutrality . . . is to be executed from time to time by appropriate executive orders by the President of the United States, and enforced in such branches of the Government as should be directed."

Developments toward ordering of the foreign policy machinery moved swiftly yesterday. In the closing hours of debate in the Senate on the bill to authorize an Army air force of 6,000 units, three times its present size, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Democratic leader, frankly declared that the Administration's foreign policy purpose is not solely to defend the Western Hemisphere, but also "to make some contribution to peace in other parts of the world."

Air Funds Voted

Despite this frank confirmation of the charge levelled against the President by many an isolationist-inclined Senator during the preceding days of debate, the Senate promptly voted with overwhelming approval the aviation plank of the Administration emergency national defense program. The arms program provides the foundation of the President's post-Munich foreign policy. It is an important part of the effort to increase the military potential of the nations opposed to the aggressor powers, along with encouragement of arms exports to England and France.

Revision of the Neutrality Act is a necessary complement to the rearmament effort as a factor in European affairs. If the mandatory arms embargo is deleted from the Act it means that American war weapons would be available for export to Britain and France in event of war in Europe.

That this is next on the Administration program is amply attested by the day's developments. President Roosevelt at his press conference charged that the Neutrality Act had tended in its operation to increase rather than reduce the danger of war.

An inevitable corollary of this opening drive for revision of the Neutrality Act is a stiffening of resistance to the movement in Congress for revival of the war referendum proposal. Last week Secretary of State Cordell Hull asserted that any such plan was contrary to the principle of representative Government on which this nation is founded. President Roosevelt took the same line yesterday.

Other Developments

Other details incidental to this situation include the following:

Sentiment in the Senate Naval Affairs Committee appeared to be swinging in favor of the Navy's much-desired project for development of the harbor at Guam for seaplane uses. Testimony by Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations, made a favorable impression. It may not be reincorporated in the naval base bill from which the House deleted it, but there is general willingness to approve it if put in a rivers and harbors bill, or offered separately as a measure to aid commercial transportation.

President Roosevelt authorized the Navy Department to contract for construction of its next four cruisers wherever it is most convenient. Under standing regulations, naval vessels must be placed alternately in Government and private yards. Under certain conditions this requirement might delay construction. Release from it was sought by the Navy to speed acquisition of these ships. They are to be the first of a new type of cruiser. Every cruiser now in the United States Navy or under construction is either of 8,000- or 10,000-ton size. The new class will be of 6,000-ton size.

Admiral Leahy reported his exceptional satisfaction in the performance of the fleet during the recent Caribbean maneuvers.

The Army bill passed by the Senate yesterday represents authorization for the Army's special part of the emergency national defense program, with particular emphasis on Air Corps expansion. Of the total of $367,000,000 authorized in the measure, $300,000,000 would be devoted to expansion of the Army Air Force. Of the balance $23,750,000 would go for increased Panama Canal defenses, and $34,500,000 for Army "educational" orders.

This Changing World

Making a New China—Trek of a Whole Population From the Japonized East to Chiang Kai-shek's West—A Historic Migration

By H. B. Elliston

The greatest news story of these storied times is still untold. This is China's trek westward. The story is untold, perhaps, because so little is known about it, and this is because the scene is so far removed from the world's beaten path.

I was reminded of the story by a letter I have just received from a place called Kunming. Kunming is the capital of the Province of Yunnan, in Far Western China. The letter asked me for copies of some articles I had written for this newspaper. And it was signed in the name of the National University of China. Now the last time I'd heard of this university, it was located in Peking, 3,000 miles from Kunming! This is a sample of the historic hegira which is going on in China.

The hegira is the postscript to the Japanese "conquest" of China. To China's far west, with headquarters in Szechwan Province, Chiang Kai-shek has been driven. He is hidden behind mountain fastnesses, the gorges of the upper Yangtze, and immense stretches of desert; and his army is so poorly equipped that he can no longer make positional warfare on the Japanese. Yet China is marching steadily to him—the China that the Japanese allege is conquered.

* * *

I was pondering upon the story behind the above letter when there arrived a private memorandum from Far-Western China on this great movement. It gives only a bare outline of what is happening. Rather it gives isolated stories of the movement without integrating them in such a way as would yield more than a faint indirection, as Walt Whitman would say, of their totality. But enough information is given to make one realize that what is going on in Far-West China amounts to a migration of population ranking with the greatest in history.

In a way the tale is similar to the tale of the covered wagon in the United States. The difference is that there are no covered wagons in China. Personal property is moved on trucks, mule and donkey carts, hand trucks and barrows, and by manback. Also, the people are using the Yangtze as an aid to overland migration. Madame Chiang Kai-shek alone supervised the transference up-river of 30,000 women workers from the Hankow mills before the "Chicago of the Yangtze" fell.

Whole factories have been transported in pieces along with the workers. Steamers and junks of every variety, I read, are bringing out of "Japonized" China full cargoes of machinery. Many of Hankow's tools, of course, were removed before occupation. But in other parts of "Japonized" China a good deal of the machinery has been exhumed bit by bit from the ground whence it was buried before the Japanese occupation, and the Japanese gantlet run.

* * *

Some of the details recounted in the memorandum would probably furnish epics in themselves. For instance, four hundred students of the Nankai University of Tientsin (the first university to be destroyed by the Japanese) went south to Changsha, over 3,000 miles away, and then walked all the way westward to Kunming, a forty-day hike through endless mountains. Hundreds of others tramped northwestward to Yenan, in Shensi Province, where they now live in caves.

Equally epic tales could no doubt be told about those small business men who buried their machinery when the Japanese juggernaut came along. As I read this memorandum, the appetite of the old reporter in me was whetted by hints of a march that must be even more thrilling than the military march of China's so-called Red Army which Edgar Snow recently celebrated in book form.

It is evident that Chiang Kai-shek is doing more than building up a new army. He is building a new nation. He is getting the population, many of the tools, and in China's Far West there is an immense area which has hitherto been neglected, an area rich in both mineral, agricultural and pastoral resources. In this enclave, sustenance can be found for an entire nation—I mean for a sizeable block of China's teeming millions.

In years past I used to compare China to a cushion. If you sit on one part of a cushion, another part will become inflated. This is precisely what is happening in China today. Though, of course, this new China in the Far West still awaits both modern transport with the outside world and capital, before the nation can be rounded out. In the former respect the outlet through Burma has been immeasurably facilitated by the new motor highway across which Ambassador Nelson Johnson rode when he was recently recalled from Chungking to report in person to Washington. Nevertheless, what is wanted on the Burma-Western China frontier is a railroad. The Chinese may one day find foreigners willing to put up the credit for that and the other capital needs of a nation-in-the-building, and then the new China might be able to say "so what?" to their Japanese "conquerors."

College Buys Mine, $2.85

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTA ROSA, Calif.—Gold mines, never again may be as cheap as they were in 1938. Santa Rosa Junior College purchased a real one complete with tunnel and shaft for $2.85. Jesse Peter, Curator of the College Museum, was the purchaser and the site is in the vicinity of the historic old mining town, Carson City, Nevada.

On a geological expedition with a group of college students, Mr. Peter heard of a claim which was to be sold for delinquent taxes, and, sight unseen, he redeemed the bill. Although the mine, so far, has yielded no pay ore, the buyer feels satisfied with his purchase.

The ruins of a miserable shack, probably the home of a previous owner, stood upon the claim. When the Curator finally saw the property he decided that it was worth the price paid, gold or no gold, for the foundation of the house was made of dozens of beautifully formed inverted Paiute mortars. Peter says that they are from an ancient Indian village, and are worth hundreds of dollars to a museum because of their perfect formation and state of preservation.

Plans are being laid to return to the claim this summer in the hope that it may yield gold or further specimens of anthropological value.

Jewish and Arab Leaders Fail in British Conference

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax and Colonial Secretary Malcolm MacDonald met Jewish and Arab leaders in a midnight conference, but the deadlock over Palestine continues.

As a result many believe that the British Government will move to solve the prolonged dispute in its own way.

The Jews, who were not prepared to talk further on the basis of a permanent Jewish minority in the Holy Land, flatly asked the British Government for a final statement on its intentions.

The Jewish Executive Committee previously had rejected a British proposal for an independent Palestine, which in effect would be an Arab State allied to Britain with Jews having a minority status.

The Committee, acting for delegates of whom some already have left London, was understood to have sent a letter to the Government demanding an answer within a week.

This resulted in the midnight meeting, held at St. James's Palace and attended by Jewish delegates led by Dr. Chaim Weizmann, head of the World Zionist Organization, and by Arabs from Egypt, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. No further meeting dates were fixed.

Britain already had told both the Arabs and the Jews, before the present talks began here Feb. 7, that it would solve the question in its own way if the two factions failed to reach an agreement.

In tackling the problem of the Arab-Jew fight for possession of the Holy Land the British Government's problems have included United States public opinion, and the danger of having rebellious Arab countries stacked against it in the Near East in the event of a European war.

The underlying problem has been how to reconcile the Balfour Declaration of 1917, which promised Jews a national home in Palestine, with claims of the Arabs, who outnumber the Jews by more than two to one.

The Cabinet is expected to discuss the problem at an early meeting.

The urgent night meeting followed a stormy earlier one between British and Arabs, with the latter refusing to budge from their position. They want independence, and cessation of Jewish immigration.

The Chief Rabbi of Palestine, Dr. Isaac Herzog, left for Palestine saying, "No surrender, no despair."

"It is inconceivable," he said, "that Britain will break faith with the homeless Israelites at this tragic moment in our history."

Senators Speak for Jews

WASHINGTON (AP) – Seventeen Senators signed a statement March 7 expressing the "hope that the spirit and the letter of the Balfour Declaration be preserved in all its integrity."

The statement, issued through the American Zionist Bureau, said that "apparently reliable reports from London" were that the British Government contemplated "liquidation of the mandate" for establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine.

Labor Head Pleads for Jews

WASHINGTON (AP) — William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, sent Prime Minister Chamberlain a cablegram March 2 asking Great Britain to "maintain the open door in Palestine" and make that country a refuge "for the oppressed of European totalitarian states."

Palestine Formula Offered

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Sir Ronald Storrs, British diplomat and author, suggested four "principles" March 5 as the potential basis of a solution of more than 20 years of strife between the Arabs and Jews in Palestine.

First, that terrorism and outrages should be "put down with an iron hand."

Second, that Balfour Declaration, which committed the British Government to the establishment of a homeland for Jews in Palesine, "must be honored, and not torn up as was proposed for a celebrated scrap of paper in August, 1914."

Third, that the British promise to the Jews must be kept "not only in letter but in practice." "Immigration, the life-blood of the Zionist movement," he added, "must be maintained and not cut off."

Fourth: "The Arabs must receive some assurance that they won't degenerate into a submerged, underdog population in a country that they have inhabited for the past 1,200 years. Both sides, too, must be reminded that it was neither Arabs nor Jews who liberated Palestine from the Ottoman Empire, but it was British arms, as a visit to the numerous and crowded British cemeteries in Palestine will establish."

Jews Protest Desertion

LWOW, Poland (AP)—Windows of the British Consulate here were smashed March 6 in an anti-British demonstration by persons believed to be Zionist Revisionists who advocated a Jewish nationalistic policy in Palestine.

A group of young Jewish members of the Zionist Revisionist organization demonstrated against Britain in Warsaw Saturday, marching before the British Consulate with signs reading "Long Live Palestine," "Down With the British" and "Down With the Arabs."

G.O.P. Head Tells New York It Can Elect President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8—Notice had been served on New York Republican leaders today that the national party is counting on the Empire State organization for the electoral vote margin necessary to elect a Republican President in 1940, following an address to party "grass rooters" here last night by John Hamilton, Republican National Chairman.

Declaring that the immediate task before the New York leadership was "to do whatever is necessary to place New York safely in the Republican column in next year's election," Mr. Hamilton counseled "hard work and intelligent action and planning as well as party harmony," in a speech to the Republican Association of Rural Counties of the State.

His audience represented in main the extreme conservative point of view within the State Party, the Association having been organized by disgruntled up-state Republican county chairmen as a result of dissensions in the Republican State Convention last fall when the urban forces under New York City leadership dominated procedure.

Mr. Hamilton ignored the tense situation obtaining among the New Yorkers, and one thing was made clear by the meeting that whatever the falling out over intra-party points of view, the candidacy rating of Thomas E. Dewey, a New York city man who nearly captured the governorship for the party last year after a 16-year Democratic interim, is in the ascendancy.

Mr. Hamilton called for an alert and working Republican organization, asserting that the outcome last November not only indicated the Party now was on the right track, but "in striking distance" of its goal. On the premise of the vote in each State for Senator, Governor and state-wide total for national representative, or a combination of the three, he said, "the Republican Party fairly can lay claim to 221 electoral votes, or 45 short of the number sufficient to elect a President. Those missing electoral votes can be found here in New York State with its 47 electoral votes.

"I further contend that, if we consolidate the progress we made in the 21 states and add New York to that list, the next President of the United States will be Republican."

Mr. Hamilton's emphasis on the importance of a Republican New York to the 1940 outcome evoked warm response from his audience.

"We gave Thomas E. Dewey an up-state plurality of 626,000 last fall, and we can do it again," State Senator Earle S. Warner, Vice-President of the Association, declared.

James M. Nash, Wyoming County Chairman and Association President, defining the attitude of the rural bloc as a determination to keep the Party on the conservative side, defied the "brain-trusters and radicals" to call it tory or reactionary.

"The fact remains," he said, "that we belong to a political organization that has done more for the advancement of civilization in the past 75 years than any other body or group on earth. . . .

"We will win again because in every time of need the Republican Party has brought prosperity and happiness to our people."

Camera Views the News

Wide World

'We'll Take the High Road'

The Kaspar quadruplets recently flew from Newark, N. J., to Baltimore. It was their first experience in the air. They were accompanied by their mother. In the front row are Frances and Ferdinand; with Felix and Frank, in back, held by Raymond Page, music teacher.

© Harris & Ewing

'This Is Strictly Confidential'

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, smiles as he whispers to Senator Josiah W. Bailey of North Carolina, following Mr. Wallace's appearance before the Senate Finance Committee. The Senator does not seem to share the Secretary's smiles. Perhaps economy is at stake.

Loyalist Fleet Strikes Its Colors At French Port

BIZERTE, Tunisia, March 8 (AP)—The Spanish Republican fleet abandoned the civil war against the Nationalists yesterday by steaming into this North African naval base to surrender to neutral France.

In parade formation, with flags still flying, 11 Republican vessels and their crews of 3,000 men came to Bizerte after fleeing Saturday from revolt-ridden Cartagena, where they had been bottled up during most of the Spanish conflict. Two destroyers were sunk by Nationalist planes as the fleet left Cartagena.

The warships dropped anchor off the port and received French officers aboard to supervise disarming and sanitary inspection.

French authorities granted permission for the Spanish fleet to enter the harbor after bringing the French cruiser Dupleix and a squadron of destroyers into port and posting troops on shore to assume guard over operations.

Officials said the Republican ships would be held at Sibi Abdallah arsenal and that the crews would be placed in concentration camps. The surrender of the Spanish fleet recalled the internment of Gen. Peter Wrangel's White Russian Navy at Bizerte in 1920 after defeat by Soviet forces.

French officials said that aboard the Spanish warships were about 600 refugees, most of them wives and children of the seamen and officers. None appeared on the decks during passage of the vessels through the canal to the harbor.

Los Angeles Hears Echoes From Spain At Franco Meeting

LOS ANGELES, March 8 (AP)—Police tear gas, hurled as at least half a dozen persons were hurt in street fighting, broke up a belligerent line of radical pickets last night at a Roman Catholic-sponsored meeting which praised the Franco regime in Spain.

The riotous demonstration occurred in front of the Wilshire-Ebell Club Theater, where Aileen O'Brien, formerly a nurse with the Spanish Nationalist Army, spoke under the auspices of the Catholic Theater Guild with the authorization of Archbishop John J. Cantwell.

Seventy-one policemen answered a riot call and found pickets assertedly jammed along the walk on private property. Brandished to the accompaniment of boos and hisses were banners reading: "Franco's Child Welfare Program: Bombarding Orphans" and "Franco Will Destroy Religious Liberty."

The first clash, police said, started when Roman Catholic students and others tried to open up entrances through the picket line. Ignoring a police demand to disperse, the demonstration continued. Officers replied with tear gas, which ended the demonstration.

The picketing was sponsored by the Medical Bureau of North America to Aid Spanish Democracy, friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, and the American League for Peace and Democracy.

Belgium Trains Jobless in Ways Of New Trades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Re-education of the jobless is proceeding rapidly in Belgium. So successful has been the work of the "re-adaptation" centers established by the municipal authorities in the City of Charleroi that a decree for extending the scheme has been submitted for royal approval.

In that city 300 men who had been unemployed for at least 10 years were sent to a technical "school." Miners who had not held a pick for years were trained for work in industry; clerks who found no opportunity to wield a quill learned to be carpenters.

The decree provides for the establishment of such centers throughout the country. It also gives local authorities power to stop relief allowance in cases where jobless men refuse to attend.

Hitler's Successor Reported Designated

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, long-time confidant and personal adjutant of Adolf Hitler, took over his duties as German Consul-General at San Francisco March 7, and claimed that Herr Hitler's successor as Reichsführer has been chosen.

"The succession has been fully arranged," he said, "but no names have been announced."

Captain Wiedemann made the statement at a press conference. He disclaimed any political significance in his assignment to the Pacific Coast.

"Politics are attended to by the Embassy in Washington," he said.

Marlene Dietrich Receives Second Citizenship Papers

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Marlene Dietrich, German screen star, received her second citizenship papers March 7. She will take her citizenship oath and receive her final papers within 60 days.

Miss Dietrich, who said she was born in Berlin 33 years ago, declared she was "very, very happy" to become a United States citizen. She applied for her first papers two years ago.

Mexico's Owl of Pines Object of U. S. Experts

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—George M. Sutton, curator of birds at Cornell University, said March 2 he would leave the next week with John B. Semple, trustee of Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, and Thomas B. Burleigh, biologist of the United States Biological Survey, on an expedition to seek specimens of the "otus pinosus" (owl of the pines) in eastern Mexico.

Ayoung female otus pinosus, collected in the 19th century, is the only specimen known, Mr. Sutton said. It is in Cambridge, Mass., museum.

Rise in National Income Is Forecast by Hopkins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—The Administration moved today to put its business aid program into operation as Harry L. Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, predicted a $6,000,000,000 to $8,000,000,000 rise in the national income during the current year.

Mr. Hopkins said it was "absurd" to assume that the Administration does not intend to follow up his Des Moines plea for a revival of business confidence with action, but held that "no useful purpose would be served" by announcing in detail what that action may be.

Some hint came from the White House, however, where it was announced that the President would meet today with Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and John W. Hanes, Undersecretary in charge of tax matters.

"Johnny Hanes and I have a substantial meeting of minds," Mr. Hopkins said today, in discussing a "number of talks" the two have had. Mr. Hanes is understood to favor a substitution of a single flat corporate tax for all the present forms of corporation levies.

Tax Survey Supported

The White House tax conferences follow closely on the heels of Mr. Morgenthau's announcement that the Treasury is willing to survey taxes that are hindering business with a view to making them less burdensome.

The White House tax conferences will be continued tomorrow with Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Representative Jere Cooper (D) of Tennessee, representing the House Ways and Means Committee.

A prediction that the national income will rise this year to $68,000,000,000 or $70,000,000,000 without sacrificing any of the social reforms initiated by the Roosevelt regime was made by Mr. Hopkins.

Back from his initial public speaking engagement in Des Moines, Iowa, the Secretary denied the Administration's recovery drive is being conducted "on the basis of appeasing anybody" and added, "nor do I see any signs of retreat in the reform program anywhere."

Hopkins Denies Retreat

He depicted the Roosevelt program of the last six years as one of joint reform and recovery. "Because we are not satisfied with the progress that has been made and want to go further some cynical people are charging retreat," he declared.

"There are those who are saying we may be just using words," he continued. "How absurd to make statements and have the American people assume for a moment we didn't mean to follow them up by action! Life's just too short to make speeches if you aren't going to do something."

Any assumption that the Administration does not mean to act in behalf of business Mr. Hopkins held to be "inspired by political opposition or a type of cynicism I can't fathom."

"We are dealing here with great economic problems that concern America and every family in it," he added, "and anyone who is given responsibility in public office should discharge that responsibility in a fashion that in so far as possible will attain real security for the people of this country."

None of the recovery measures under discussion is a panacea, the Secretary said, but he predicted that taken together "they will help substantially."

The unsettled world condition makes a unity of purpose in the domestic situation and a reduction of unemployment especially necessary at the present time, Mr. Hopkins declared.

House Group Lops $6,254,188 From Interior Appropriation

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee whittled $6,254,188 today off the amount requested to run the Interior Department for the year starting July 1, but gave the agency $14,851,991 more than it had for the current fiscal year.

The Committee recommended a total of $160,578,905 to finance the Department's mainfold activities, including reclamation, Indian service, National Park maintenance, the Geological Survey, and the Office of Education.

For the current fiscal year, the Department's regular appropriation amounted to $129,678,460, but deficiency items boosted the total to $145,726,913.

Principal reductions effected in the budget estimates included denial of $2,500,000 recommended for air-conditioning of five federal buildings in Washington; $1,000,000 lopped off a $5,000,000 item for continuation of construction on the Blue Ridge and Natchez Trace Parkway and $1,000,000 cut from the estimate for the Bonneville Dam power project.

Some of the principal items in the bill included $50,622,600 for the Reclamation Service; $3,293,000 for the Geological Survey; $2,325,760 for the Bureau of Mines; 20,434,282 for the National Park Service; $16,264,100 for vocational education; and $34,132,003 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Congress was informed today that $37,000,000 would be added to the Nation's coal bill when the Bituminous Coal Commission fixes prices required by law.

Percy Tetlow, Chairman of the Commission, made the estimate during testimony on the Interior Department appropriation bill, explaining that the minima would be based on cost of production.

"If price levels are raised to equal the cost, it would mean raising of the average price of coal 11 cents a ton—$37,000,000 based on the 1937 production," Mr. Tetlow told an Appropriations Subcommittee.

Congress also learned that the Nation's coal supply, which Mr. Tetlow estimated was good for another 500 years may replace crude oil as a chief source of gasoline in the next 10 or 20 years.

Arno C. Fieldner of the Bureau of Mines told the Subcommittee that on the basis of known petroleum reserves the Nation would have to resort to oil from coal in the next one or two decades.

He disclosed that the Bureau experimentally had obtained one ton of oil from two tons of Pittsburgh coal, but that the cost was about 25 cents a gallon, compared with five cents a gallon for petroleum gasoline.

Ickes Claims New Title

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes, who has a long string of official titles, has bestowed another on himself—"Chief Janitor of the United States Government."

At hearings on the Interior Department appropriation bill today, he told a House subcommittee that he was chief janitor because his department has charge of finding space for all other Government agencies.

Besides the property it owns, the Government is renting 3,660,000 square feet of space at an average of 91 cents a square foot in 138 buildings in the capital.

Navajos Increase Fast

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The Navajo Indians of Arizona and New Mexico are multiplying so fast, Congress heard today, that the 25,000 square miles of territory in their home reservation soon will be insufficient to support them even partially.

Testimony by John C. Collier, Indian Commissioner, to that effect was made public with introduction in the House of the Interior Department appropriation bill.

Mr. Collier said the Navajos had multiplied "about four and a half or five times" in the last 70 years, and 50,000 of them now were residing in an area which, "by white living standards and under white operating conditions," could hardly support 5,000 persons.

Matanuska Loafers to Go

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—The House Appropriations Committee disclosed today Secretary Ickes had given orders to eject lazy and discontented members of the Government - sponsored Matanuska Colony in Alaska.

The Committee published Secretary Ickes' testimony during hearings on the Interior Department appropriations bill. The Secretary, in reply to a question by Representative Jed Johnson (D) of Oklahoma, said that during his recent visit to the Colony he had found "some people there who were disinclined to work."

"When the matter came over to me," he said, "I told them (colony supervisors) to lose no time in shipping them out."

Japanese to Return U. S.-Owned Schools

SHANGHAI (AP)—Japanese military forces, after many months of occupancy, are returning Soochow University to its Southern Methodist owners, it was announced March 8.

Japanese informed United States authorities they also were returning Southern Presbyterian School and mission property at Kashing in Chekiang Province and the Southern Methodist School at Huchow, also in Chekiang, before March 15.

Members of the Soochow University staff left to take over the institution and start repair work.

New German Exhibition

BERLIN (AP)—A permanent Latin-American exhibition principally of foodstuffs, fibers, woods, herbs and ores was opened March 7. It was arranged to stress the importance of German-Latin American trade relations.

New York Guild Seeks to Establish Light Opera Production on Sound Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—Putting light opera on a permanent sound foundation in order that it may be as regular a part of American cultural life as is the grand opera season here each year is the purpose of the New York Light Opera Guild, now conducting an intensified membership campaign.

With a nucleus of 200 persons, the Guild Legion—a classified section within the association—is setting out to gain support from the rank-and-file music lover who, in addition to the philanthropist group, can make such an organization practical, it is believed.

The Guild, which has sponsored one production annually for the last seven years, seeks to institute a season running from 10 to 15 weeks each year in which debuts for promising American signers and composers would be assured in classical light opera performances.

"The musical culture of this community is not complete without light opera in standard English," John Hand, general director and conductor of the Guild, who has had a coast-to-coast career in concert and opera, said. "Grand opera, symphony ochestras, choral societies and concert work is well established, but there is no such institution as classical light opera."

Mr. Hand envisaged a three months' season in an established theater where performances would feature one leading singer with a reputation and "box-office draw." In addition, opportunity would be given to new singers and to as many worthy compositions hitherto untried as could be found.

"It will be the greatest answer to the young American singer that has yet been afforded," Mr. Hand declared.

Part of the plan calls for 100 scholarships each year. Training in diction, physical movements, pantomime, interpretation and repertoire will be included.

Congratulations on the aims and past achievements of the Guild have come from prominent sources. Among those who have encouraged it are Lily Pons, Lawrence Tibbett, Jeanette MacDonald, Mrs. Paul Gravath, wife of the President of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and musical critics of the leading newspapers. Last year, the Guild brought out "The Sun Dance," by William F. Hanson. This year's production will be a light opera festival at Town Hall in May, the arrangements to be under the charge of Mrs. Louise Bruné.

The present membership campaign being conducted by the Legion is being directed by Ernest Mortenson, attorney.

New Liner Launched

BELFAST (AP)—Viscountess Craigavon, wife of Northern Ireland's Prime Minister, launched March 7 the 26,000-ton passenger liner Andes, built for the Royal Mail Line's South American service.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Export-Import Parity Needed For Prosperity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Modern technical and economic possibilities, rightly used, could assure the world, with its fast increasing population, an ever-growing prosperity, declared Dr. F. H. Fentener van Vlissingen, former President of the International Chamber of Commerce and Netherlands business leader, addressing a recent meeting of the Netherlands Society for Industry and Trade.

Dr. Fentener van Vlissingen added: "Our production possibilities are sufficient to meet all requirements and we are able, independent of season or weather conditions, to bring to the consumer what we produce. The world has faced much more critical moments than this in these respects."

In his opinion the changes which have occurred in international economic relations since the World War are for the greater part not the result of any changes in the economic structure of the "household of nations," but of the fact that "we have viewed trade from the standpoint of the small businessman and not of the world as a whole."

Stability will only be possible, Dr. Fentener van Vlissingen concluded, when all nations together put their shoulders to the task of working for prosperity and cease thwarting each other in the economic domain. Nations are trying to stimulate their exports, he said, ignoring the fact that imports and exports are indissolubly linked together. Exports without imports, he declared, are "just as unattainable as perpetual motion."

U. S. Reports New Magnesium Source

WASHINGTON, March 8 (AP)—Congress learned today that the Bureau of Mines has developed a method of producing magnesium—valuable for construction of aircraft—in much purer form than is now available.

Dr. John W. Finch, Director of the Bureau, told the House Appropriations Committee that preliminary experiments indicated the possibility of improving the quality of the metal at a moderate cost. The metal is about one-third lighter than aluminum, the Committee was told, but comparable in strength.

Mr. Finch said perfection of the new magnesium process would justify the expectation that alloys having new and superior properties would be discovered.

Radio Superpower Held Uneconomic By Roosevelt Son

WASHINGTON (AP) — Elliott Roosevelt told the Federal Communications Commission March 8 that he regarded the use of superpower in broadcasting as an "economic monstrosity."

Testifying for the second day in the FCC's investigation of radio chains and possible monopoly, the President's second son said he thought power of 50,000 watts should be the limit for commercially sponsored programs.

Mr. Roosevelt, President of the Texas State Network, Inc., suggested stations authorized to use 50,000 watts commercially might be required to have available power of 500,000 watts for use by the Government in case of a national emergency.

Commissioner Paul A. Walker asked Mr. Roosevelt if it would not be feasible for the Government to have a superpower station of its own for use in case of an emergency. The witness replied that a 500,000 watt station would be a "rather expensive little plaything and I don't think the Government need to go to that expense."

The FCC recently refused the authorization of station WLW at Cincinnati to continue using 500,000 watts power and the station returned to power of 50,000 watts after experimental use of the higher power for nearly five years. The Crosley Corporation, owner of the station, has filed suit in an effort to upset the Commission's decision.

© Harris & Ewing

Elliott Roosevelt

Proposes permanent permits for radio stations at hearing before the Federal Communications Commission.

British Trade Chief Plans Visit to U. S.

LONDON (AP) — Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, plans to visit the United States to discuss the operation of the British-American Trade Agreement immediately after completion of his European trade tour.

It was announced that Mr. Hudson would represent Great Britain at the opening of the New York World's Fair April 30, and also attend the San Francisco World's Fair. He is to visit Berlin, Moscow, and other northern European capitals this month.

U. S. and Madrid Still in Touch

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt said at his press conference March 7 that no steps had been taken as yet to recognize the Government of General Franco in Spain.

Asked whether the United States still had diplomatic relations with the Government at Madrid, he replied that it had.

Italy Reports Deficit

ROME (AP)—Budget figures for the fiscal year 1936-37, just published, showed Italy had a deficit of nearly 16,230,000,000 lire (about $854,000,000). Net receipts were 24,702,000,000 lire and net expenditures were 40,932,000,000 lire.

DAGUERREOTYPES and TINTYPES

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Washington Sideglances

Capital political prognosticators pick a few slates for 1940—Why do Cabinet members always turn out to welcome the President — White House auto numbers.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Prognosticators: A group of political analysts and commentators sat around a table the other night guessing who the presidential nominees will be in 1940. Emil Hurja, formerly of the Democratic National Committee, predicted the Democrats will pick "Jack Garner or Bennett Clark, with Scott Lucas, Senator from Illinois, perhaps as Vice President. Ray Tucker, columnist, said it would be Garner or Hull for President and Farley or Clark for second place. Ernest Lindley and Jay Franklin, pro-New Deal writers, would not conceive of a ticket not led by Franklin D. Roosevelt.

All four agreed the Republican ticket will probably be Taft and Dewey, or vice versa, though the New Dealers said they'd even vote Republican if La Guardia headed the ticket.

76th Club: Every two years when a new Congress convenes, wives of newly-elected members form a club. The first of these, the 69th Club, gaily launched with an Oregon Trail luncheon at which members progressed from table to table decorated with Oregon pussy willows and California acacia. Mrs. Joshua Johns of Wisconsin, whose husband was President of Kiwanis International before coming to Congress, presided.

Official Greeters: The custom Cabinet Members have of going down to the train to greet the President when he returns is probably a carry-over from the days when meeting trains was a novelty. This courtesy is still observed, when the Chief Executive has been absent from the city for any length of time, such as on his recent cruise to the Caribbean. He never uses the President's room at the Union Station. Instead, his car draws up to the train and he is whisked away without the applause of crowds which used to assemble to watch the pageant.

Low Numbers: White House cars are easy to spot because they bear license plates 100 through 110. The traffic department pays little attention to the rules of official precedence, however. Chief Justice Hughes has tag number 50. And the President's secretary, Stephen Early, rides in a car carrying license No. 57.

Number 111 goes year after year to the Vice-President of the United States. Numbers below 50 are taken up by the District Government. Foreign diplomats are given special license plates, bearing the letters "DPL," which warn police that the owners are immune from arrest.

Comments on the House: From one of the 500 young women sightseers from Stephens College: "We were so disappointed. We decided not to pay our taxes. They just sit there and chew gum and read the funny papers."

And Dr. T. V. Smith, formerly of the University of Chicago and now a House member, "a good sound jury, made up of hard workers."

Runner Up: There is one woman in Washington who has rivaled, if not exceeded Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's travel record. Miss Marion Martin estimates she traveled 70,000 miles last year, her first as assistant to John Hamilton at the Republican National Committee. An interested friend kept account of her mileage for her.

Friendship's sake: Mrs. Roosevelt's resignation from the Daughters of the American Revolution did not surprise as many people as her affiliation with the patriotic society did. Her views seldom coincide with the conservative stand usually taken by the D. A. R. on public issues. The fact is that Mrs. Stanley Reed whose husband was Solicitor General at the time and is now a Justice of the Supreme Court, invited the President's wife to join and presented her name to the National Board of Management.

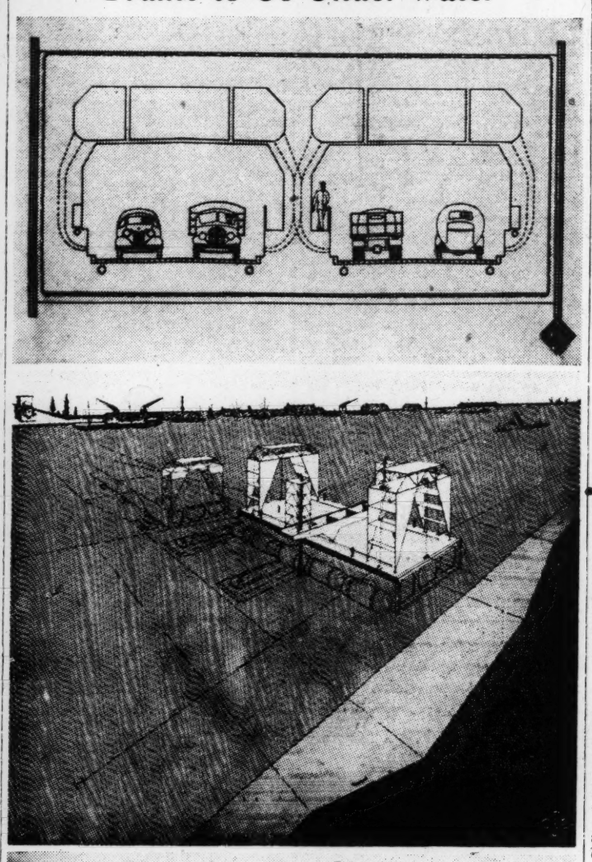
No Nuggets: The famous telegraph used by Presidents for a quarter of a century when they are invited "to press a button" was missing when Mr. Roosevelt opened the Camp Fire Girls new headquarters in New York. The key, studded with gold nuggets from the Yukon was the personal property of Edward Smithers, communications officer at the White House, who passed on recently. He left the historic instrument to his relatives.

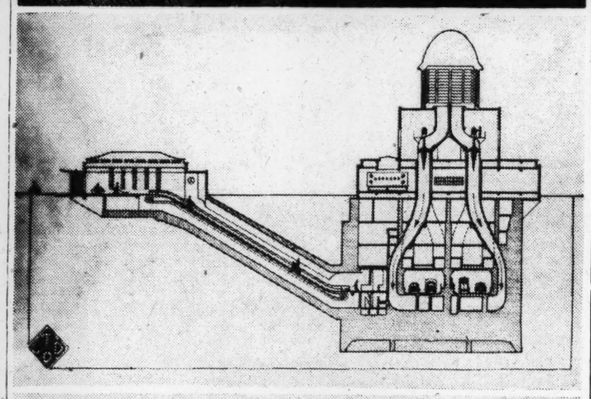
Conservative: That Cape Cod jokester, Representative Charles L. Gifford almost met his equal in the House the other day, when Representative Lindsay Warren of North Carolina speculated the Massachusetts Congressman would "vote against a bill containing the Ten Commandments if it were offered from the Democratic side of the House."

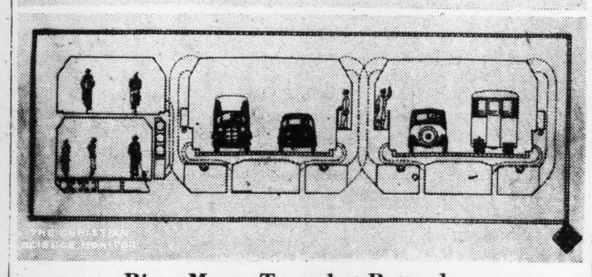
Mr. Gifford admitted if it were a Roosevelt bill he would "be inclined to start with a certain prejudice."

On and On: The tirelessness with which Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York discovers new 150th anniversaries has almost ceased to be a source of Washington comment. President Roosevelt may have rung curfew when he began his address Saturday by saying: "We near the end of a three-year commemoration of the founding of the Government of the U. S." But Mr. Bloom was not to be so lightly turned aside. On Tuesday he announced that he planned to hold ceremonies similar to those of last Saturday for the executive and judicial branches of Government. He proposes to commemorate the 150th inauguration of George Washington by ceremonies at Mount Vernon on April 30. And he expects to confer with the Chief Justice to determine whether the Court's 150th birthday should be celebrated in September when the judiciary bill was passed, or next February to mark the day the Supreme Court was organized.

Traffic to Go Under Water







River Meuse Tunnel at Rotterdam

Top—Cross section of the land section.
Top center—How sections of tunnel are let down to river bed.
Bottom center—Ventilation building and entrance for pedestrians.
Bottom—Cross section of river part of the tube.

Rotterdam Tunnels River To Join Sections of City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM, Netherlands—A $10,000,000 tunnel is being constructed under the River Meuse here to connect the two parts of Rotterdam which stand on opposite banks of the river. It is expected to be completed in 1941.

Demand for improved connections between right-and-left-bank Rotterdam has become imperative during recent years. Today about 30 per cent of the population of the city lives on the left bank of the river. In addition, town planning schemes provide for 30,000 new dwellings to be built there and the establishment of new industries. On the right bank of the river there is a large number of docks, and more than 500,000 people live there and in nearby suburbs.

The tunnel is being constructed with three separate tubes for traffic —two for motor traffic, and a third subdivided into separate tracks for pedestrians and cyclists.

The tunnel is to be constructed after the so-called "sinking" system. Box-shaped reinforced concrete tunnel sections are constructed, floated to a position exactly above the proposed course of the tunnel and sunk into a previously dredged channel across the river. The sections, which are, in the case of the Rotterdam tunnel, to be about 61 meters (approximately 68 yards) long, about 25 meters wide and 8½ meters high, are then joined under the water with the help of diving bells.

These sections are to terminate in special ventilation buildings on each bank of the river. These buildings are to rest on foundations of pneumatically embedded caissons, and each building is to have 16 propeller ventilators and one centrifugal ventilator. They are also to house the necessary electrical machinery and other service apparatus. On each side of the river there are to be four escalators of about 17 meters in height for the use of pedestrians and cyclists wishing to use the tunnel.

In addition to those parts of the tunnel which are to be sunk, there are to be open sections which are to be constructed on the land side of the ventilation buildings. They are to be made in sections within strong steel-walled caissons and kept drained by the aid of pumps.

This $10,000,000 tunnel is to cost about the same amount as the Antwerp Tunnel under the River Scheldt. Both tunnels are about the same length—more than a mile—but for the same cost the Rotterdam tunnel is to have more than twice the capacity of the Schedlt Tunnel, thanks to the "sinking" system.

The tunnel is being constructed by the Rotterdam municipal authorities and is to have financial assistance from the Government. Use of the tunnel for motorists as well as for pedestrians and cyclists is to be free of charge.

Original Draft Of Bill of Rights Is Second Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Discovery here of an original draft of the first proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States, just announced by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia bibliophile, is the second such document to come to light within a few weeks. Last month a similar draft was discovered in the Archives Building in Washington.

Addressed to "Congress of the United States begun and held at the City of New York on Wednesday, the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine," the draft is signed by Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and John Adams, Vice-President of the United States.

Although the first Congress met on March 4, it was not until after several weeks that a quorum was on hand and more than six months passed before Congress approved the 12 amendments on Sept. 25. Submitted to the States for approval, only 10 were adopted, becoming effective on June 15, 1790.

The first amendment ruled that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

This article and the nine others adopted at the same time are the ones which have come to be known as the "American Bill of Rights."

The other articles provide for freedom to keep and bear arms; right to refuse to quarter soldiers in peace time; security of person and home against unreasonable search and seizure; right to jury trials; protection against double jeopardy and against deprivation of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Prosecutor Held For Misdemeanor Asks Prompt Trial

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—With a curt denial of official neglect W. W. Graves held onto the job of Jackson County prosecutor March 8 and called for a prompt trial on indictments that said he sat idle while the law was broken before his own eyes.

The County Grand Jury saw the official try to stop its crime hunt, received a "go-ahead" signal from the State Supreme Court, eventually heard Mr. Graves in the role of prosecutor in the some cases and then turned on him.

Thus the long fight between Kansas City's dominant Democratic leader, Tom Pendergast, and his Democratic antagonist, Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, came to a head.

Mr. Graves is a Pendergast man. Mr. Stark issued a statement Dec. 28 in which he charged there was "a breakdown in law enforcement" in Kansas City and assailed "the unrestrained violation of law openly and notoriously committed."

Attorney General Roy McKittrick, who signed the indictments said it would not be necessary for Mr Graves to relinquish his office while the charges — misdemeanors — are pending.

Specifically, the four indictments against Mr. Graves charged that he: (1) "Failed, refused, omitted and neglected to prosecute" Charles Gargotta for assault with intent to kill former Sheriff Tom Bash, Aug. 12, 1933. (2) Was present at a night club when liquor was sold on Sunday and failed to prosecute the operators. (3) Allowed the same night club to operate without a state liquor license. (4) Took no action to prosecute the operators of other "notorious clubs" although he knew they were running after legal hours.

Block Booking and Films: Arguments and Explanations

Americans at Work

The third of 12 articles on "Millions Make the Movies" in a three-part series of 36 articles

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Into every government bill for egulating the motion picture industry into the frequent complaints of the exhibitor groups, and into most general conversation about the movies the term block booking is likely to be inserted.

The term, loosely used, covers the practice of the producer-distributor two thirds of the industry of selling its product to the exhibitor one third of the industry in lots or blocks sight unseen except for a sometimes misleading sales prospectus. In its ramifications however, block booking may be said to be the very foundation on which all the detail of the motion picture business as it now exists has been reared. But to understand how this works it is necessary to digress for a moment to show what constitutes the mere physical handling of a film in its trip from studio to theater.

Eight Major Companies

It doesn't, for example, go directly to the independent exhibitor at all—or very rarely. There are in Hollywood eight major companies engaged in the production of motion pictures. But each of these companies controls or is controlled by a distributing organization equipped to place the film in the theaters of the world. With at least five of the companies, must be counted their not inconsiderable number of owned or controlled theaters in the United States and abroad.

Paramount Pictures is listed by the Government in its Bill of Complaint as owning or controlling 1,123 theaters in the United States alone; Loew's, 119 theaters; Radio-Keith-Orpheum, 124; Warner Brothers, 527; Twentieth Century-Fox 517. While this accounts for only 2,411 of the country's reputed 18,000 theaters, it is by long odds the most important group since most of them are located in the large or "key" cities and since all of them are greatly privileged.

Each of the eight producing-distributing bodies has offices known as exchanges in about 30 or 35 of the "key" cities of the United States and most of them have exchanges abroad, notably in London. These offices or exchanges, are equipped with a manager from two to a dozen salesmen and a booking and shipping department, which provides the facilities for getting the films of the home company into the theaters in which they will play.

Distribution Process

The mere physical distribution of a film is, of course, a relatively simple matter. The producing company makes from 150 to 350 positive prints of a picture that it intends to sell for exhibition. On a hit picture, as high as 400 prints may be made. These are prepared either in Hollywood or New York from the original negative and sent to exchanges. A duplicate negative of the print, however, is sent to London and Australia, from which prints for Continental Europe and the Antipodes are made.

Distribution is much more complicated when you come to discover just what a booking and shipping department in an exchange does. For one thing, it determines arbitrarily where and when a film shall play, and for another it specifies the amount of rental that shall be paid. This may be all very well when the exchange booker is renting the film to his own theaters or to the theaters of another of the group of producer-exhibitors.

It is when he is renting the film to an independent exhibitor perhaps playing it in opposition to his own theaters, that the chance for considerable difference of opinion arises. This exhibitor has to buy his film for a certain "run" in a district or "zone" both of which are named by the distributor. He also pays a sliding scale of rental determined at the same source. This may be $10 for a poor picture to be exhibited in an unimportant neighborhood; or it may be $100,000 for the first run of a Chaplin picture, say in the Rivoli Theater in New York City. And it is just here that so much chance for difference of opinion arises.

Producers have contended and now contend that this manner of determining zoning and price in the block-booking of films has allowed the business to expand to its present size, taken a great deal of the element of chance out of business, and allowed the producers to make enough films (some 500 or more each year from Hollywood alone) to keep the exhibitors well supplied with varying and interesting fare which it would be impossible to furnish under less secure conditions.

The exhibitor, on the other hand, contends that the producer forces him to take and to exhibit films which his patrons object to; he accuses Hollywood of using stars who are "poison at the box-office"; and he avers, finally, that by the present system all the profit is taken out of his business by the unfair methods of the producers. This was substantially the exhibitor's complaint a few years ago, when under another Government bill of complaint, the producer finally agreed to let the exhibitor have the right to return or exchange 10 per cent of the films he contracted to buy at the beginning of the motion picture fiscal year. This has now been placed at 15 per cent.

Two Stories Told

There are two stories about how the present setup came about, and both are interesting, and probably in part true. Producers say that before the sliding scale and present system of zoning were introduced by them exhibitors were getting rich—so rich that they could afford to get out of their own business and into another. This, they say, brought the banding together of the exhibitor bodies into such producing organizations as First National Pictures Corporation and others, which forced the producers, to save themselves, to go into the distributing and exhibiting end of the business.

Exhibitors, on the other hand, contend that the unprecedented popularity of the stars and other workers in the industry, who soon were able to demand exorbitant salaries for their work, so increased the price of pictures to the exhibitors that they were forced, in self defense, to organize first into a distributing organization of their own, and later even into a producing unit. Still later, it brought about the chief organizations of independent exhibitors of this day, such as Allied States and others.

Quality of Films

To the public, however, there may be important reasons for investigating the present system beyond these primarily inter-industry arguments. Pictures, for the past few years, have if anything, been deteriorating in quality. This may be due to a too stringent censorship; but it is also probably largely due to the choking out of independent production in Hollywood, which now has greatly standardized its product over even the pictures of a few years ago. With distribution and exhibition open to the enterprising independent producer, there is little question that better films would be made, experimentation would again come into its own, and the result might even be an increased business at theaters. But, even if these results did not follow—and producers generally deny that they would—there is some chance that the divorce of the industry into its three main parts again, as the Government is trying to do, would put a stop to the wholesale exhibition of bad or indifferently good pictures against which the public at the present time is practically helpless.

The words of Adolph Zukor, former head of Paramount Pictures are as true today as when he uttered them in 1918: "If the business is to progress it must advance upon the basis of free and unhampered selection of product for exhibitors, large and small. I see it today as clearly as I saw the need for better pictures in 1912 that if the exhibitor and producer do not permit full and unlimited activity in their own spheres, the industry will drift into the same chaotic condition out of which it emerged only in recent years."

Medical Writer Finds Vagueness In Federal Plan

CHICAGO, March 8 (AP)—Legislation recently introduced in the Senate to carry out a national health program seems extremely vague, the Journal of the American Medical Association said in an editorial yesterday.

Commenting on proposals sponsored by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, the article set forth:

"There is one criticism to be made above all others in relation to this proposed legislation, namely its extreme vagueness in the light of the vast sums of money to be dispensed and the great powers conferred on certain federal officers in control of the spending, and particularly the decision as to which of the individual States shall benefit by the expenditures."

War Peril Reduced, Reynaud Holds, By Economic Recovery

PARIS (AP)—Finance Minister Paul Reynaud believes that economic recovery in France has advanced so far that it has reduced the danger of a European War.

He declared in a radiocast speech before a meeting of retail merchants March 6 that this and the firm stand taken by British and French leaders against any more concessions had had a marked effect.

Pointedly, in what was taken to be a reference to Italian agitation for colonial grants, he declared that one should not confuse "a press campaign with the decision which a responsible government would make in the secrecy of a Cabinet meeting."

Show Business and Politics Unite Hoover and Paderewski

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Herbert Hoover has come to New York just after the departure of Ignace Jan Paderewski for the West, and their visits have brought forth an authenticated story of how they met 45 years ago—under circumstances far from casual.

In the spring of 1894 Mr. Paderewski was on his second tour of America. Mr. Hoover, a junior in Stanford University, and two or three associates, had banded themselves as unofficial agency to bring artists to the Palo Alto campus for performances. They heard of the pianist who was the sensation of the previous year and they persuaded him to come to Palo Alto for a guarantee of not more than $800 —about one fifth of the fee he usually demanded in later years.

But Mr. Hoover and his friends scheduled a date they found later fell in the Easter vacation. When Mr. Paderewski arrived the morning before the concert, Mr. Hoover and his associates asked for a private interview. They nervously admitted that they couldn't pay the guarantee—they had sold only $250 in tickets. But if Mr. Paderewski would play, they offered their personal notes as security and would raise the difference by staging other concerts and entertainments. The pianist, just as gruffly-spoken but generous under the surface as he proved himself on many later occasions, questioned them closely. He found their expenses ran about $100.

Then he told them to keep $100 and he would be satisfied with the rest—about $200.

The next fall—with the Paderewski incident as a lesson—Stanford students organized all sports and student activities under one management, so that profitable activities could defray losses of others. Mr. Hoover was elected treasurer and manager of all activities.

Years later when Mr. Hoover was a world-touring mining executive, but before he was a public figure, he again met Mr. Paderewski. He had to identify himself as one of the boys of the Palo Alto episode before Mr. Paderewski remembered him.

"My, but you have grown," was the pianist's response.

They met many times afterwards and Mr. Paderewski was a Hoover guest in the White House.

But their most important meeting was in Paris in 1919. It was a prime world problem—a food shortage in Poland—that drew them together. Mr. Hoover, then Postwar Relief Administrator in Europe, and Mr. Paderewski, Premier of Poland, planned its solution.

At Easter time—forty-fifth anniversary of their first encounter— Mr. Hoover and Mr. Paderewski hope to see each other in California. Mr. Paderewski plans to be there more than a week, most of the time at his ranch, 150 miles south of Mr. Hoover's estate.

Betrayal of Navy Denied at Spy Trial

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Hafis Salich's defense against charges he betrayed American secrets to Russia, while an investigator in the Naval Intelligence Service, was explained in his own words for a Federal court jury, March 8.

The former Berkeley, Calif., policeman insisted that whatever information he gave his co-defendant, Mikhail Gorin, about Japanese activities in this area was with the approval and encouragement of his superiors.

Gorin, Soviet Travel Bureau manager, is accused of paying $1,700 to Salich for data from Intelligence Bureau files.

Moscow-born, Salich told the jury yesterday he came to America in 1923 and became a citizen. He said Gorin suggested they exchange information about Japanese.

"I reported this information to Lieut. Commander J. J. Rochefort," Salich testified, "and he said: 'Sure, we'll exchange information with Gorin but give him only things that appear in the newspapers and magazines and meanwhile see if you can't jar him loose of information he gets from the Japanese Consul's office.'

"I met Gorin later and told him I had very little information that would be of value to him, but Gorin's argument was that while as a whole my information might not be worth much, yet some little item might be valuable to Russia and would be of interest between the two countries concerning Japan.

"After each talk with Gorin I always made a full report to Commander Rochefort."

Benny Goodman Gains New Title in Indiana

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Benny Goodman, whom most everybody calls the "King of Swing" and a "Master of the Clarinet," has a new title. He's an honorary member of the Indiana Legislature. Senate and House of Representatives both voted him into membership March 6 when his 14-piece orchestra on the legislature's closing night, set pages, secretaries and a few jitterbug legislators to shagging in the aisles and on desk tops.

Packed galleries applauded when the band played "On the Banks of the Wabash," "Back Home Again in Indiana" and several swing numbers. Senator Walter R. Beardsley, Republican, hired Mr. Goodman to bring his boys from a theater where they are playing.

Nylon Filaments From Coal Promise Use in Textile Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., March 8—Denying assertions that dictatorship nations have outstripped democracies in industrial developments, Dr. C. M. A. Stine, Vice-President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, last night told the "Committee of One Hundred," comprising leading industrialists, natural scientists, publicists, and distinguished resident guests, "no nation anywhere has surpassed this country either in quantity of new materials and products of industrial science."

Dr. Stine disclosed that American chemists have developed thousands of compounds in the last 20 years, all wholly new to mankind. Utilization of only a few hundred of these, he said, has "established the United States in the forefront of scientific advance." He added that what has been done has been in free competition among private enterprise, unaided by subsidies or special privileges.

Describing nylon, a versatile new raw material fashioned from coal, air and water, he explained that it can be spun into filaments finer than those of the spider's web, yet of great strength and elasticity. It can also be made into stiff bristle-like filaments for brushes, into rope-like cords, transparent sheets or solids. He spoke, too, of chloroprene rubber as an American achievement that together with nylon ranks among important chemical finds.

"In value," he said, "American chemical products represent one-half of the world's output. Our total chemical and allied investment has been placed at $13,500,000,000. No longer is it necessary for us to go to South America for nitrates that are as indispensable in peace as in war. Chemical plants extract them from the air. No longer need we look aghast at the prospect of being cut off, in emergency, from the rubber plantations of the Far East. Instead, we can manufacture from coal, water, salt and limestone a product, neoprene, which in many respects is superior to rubber.

"Camphor an essential material is made from Southern turpentine. The life of our petroleum deposits has been doubled and possibly trebled, with the result that the threat of an oil scarcity has been deferred some decades. Imported silk, bristles, gut and other products soon will face in nylon a home-bred competitor that will ask no handicap."

Movie Research Council Opposes Double Features

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University and head of the National Motion Picture Research Council, announced March 7 the council had gone on record opposing double feature programs.

Dr. Wilbur said the action was not due to a desire to regulate the movie business, but because diversified programs made it unlikely that both features of a double bill would be of "family" suitability.

"It is quite clear," Dr. Wilbur declared, "that the motion pictures have a number of inadequacies, particularly in relation to children and the effects, good and bad, upon them. . . .

"Recent studies seem to indicate many films are shown that certainly cannot be classified as appropriate for all the members of the family."

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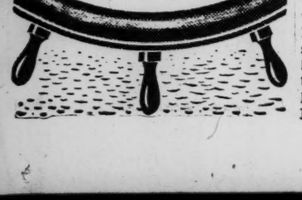

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Civil Aviation Advances, Army Force Lags in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—While China's air force is in a critical condition, civil aviation is being rapidly extended even under wartime conditions—and in part because of them. Some new lines have never received any publicity, for good reasons. Japanese lines, such as the Shanghai-Tokyo, carry mail but few civilian passengers.

Latest of the newly-announced "runs" are the following, to be operated henceforth by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation in which the Chinese National Government owns the majority interest and Germany's Lufthansa a minority share which includes the privilege of furnishing planes:

Chungking to Siam, provincial capital of Shensi.

Liangchow, central Kansu, to Lanchow, the Kansu provincial capital.

Lanchow to Sining, the Tsinghai provincial capital.

In the near future another new route linking Liangchow, Lanchow and Ninghsia City, provincial capital of Ninghsia, will be opened by Eurasia.

Air Base Shifted

Both Eurasia and the China National Aviation Corporation, also majority-owned by the Government but with the minority owned by Pan American Airways, now base on Chungking. Originally their base was Shanghai, later Nanking and then Hankow. Both lines fly to Hong Kong, their single coastal contact, but since both have been under Japanese aircraft fire they no longer publish this fact and they ordinarily enter and leave after dark in order to avoid pursuit.

As never before, commercial aircraft are proving indispensible since Nationalist China moved inland where there are few surface transportation lines and often it takes weeks to go by river and road over a distance which the airplane can cover in hours or even a time reckoned in not too many minutes. Flying cannot be regarded as ultra-safe, as in addition to the constant menace from Japanese aircraft there is lack of emergency landing fields and ordinary safety guides. But all the pilots are experienced, they have radio weather reports and direction-finder equipment, and they are making a splendid record.

Events may soon decide whether China can arrive at an efficient air force run in foreign style.

China's Air Force

In Chungking there has been agreement upon plans which promise an efficient aerial arm, although agreement in principle is always a long distance from practical application, in China.

At the beginning of the invasion China had an air force comprising some excellent light bombing and pursuit planes, a few bombers, and a peronnel trained under Americans at the Chienchao Air School near Hangchow.

Misguided enthusiasm and bungling in this force brought catastrophes from the outset. On Aug. 14, 1937, the initial bombing efforts directed mainly against the obsolete Japanese flagship Idzumo in Shanghai not only failed to score any important hits but involved two accidents resulting in more than 2,000 Chinese fatalities as well as killing several foreigners. These were the dropping of six bombs in the Whangpoo River and on the Cathay and Palace hotels a quarter-mile from the Idzumo, and the dropping of bombs at a crowded intersection on the French Concession - International Settlement boundary. The two mishaps started the Chinese air force off with a demoralizing setback and while some subsequent operations were more successful, the general record of the force has been dismaying to those who had hoped that its modern foreign-purchased equipment would make it a Chinese asset.

U. S. Planes Sought

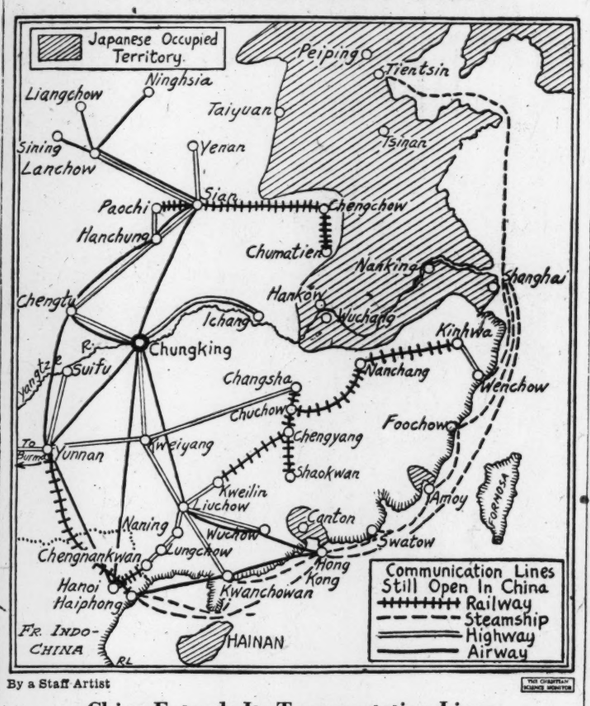
Now much of the original equipment is gone, as are most of the seasoned pilots. On the other hand, Soviet Russia has sent in both biplane and monoplane pursuit craft and Russian pilots to fill in the interim until the new force has been established. This is being done by personnel and advice from Russia and America. There are plans for buying more American planes soon. Sales of American craft had been nil while the Russians were providing flown-in credit-backed material, though the Americans have done business in parts and fuel. The chief trouble with the air force has been poor administration. Efforts have been made to correct this, notably in the appointment of Dr. T. V. Soong a year ago to head the Aviation Commission, but with little success.

Under recent conditions it would appear that Chinese planes have been rather more active than is generally realized but their efforts have been marred by poor morale which traced back quite largely to the lack of a really effective directing head.

Maintenance of planes seems to be bad, and the conditions upcountry suffer from perennial shortage of tools, shops, supplies and trained mechanics. As to pilots, they can rank among the best, but they have to be carefully picked. The Chienchao American-imported system of constant "weeding out" of students who failed to show flying ability was always unpopular with the Chinese, who wanted to pick out youths of good families and ram them through the flying course whether or no. When the American mission headed by Col. John H. Jouett went home, most of their disciplinary ideas went with them, for flying is a strictly Western thing contrary to traditional easy-going Chinese ideas. The same may be said of a modern army, but it is in the aerial arms that Chinese inefficiency shows up most.

The problem confronting heads of the National Government is now whether there is to be a confession of error, and a switch to imported direction. Both elements are on the ground, ready to be used. The Generalissimo is for modernization in principle. He no doubt realizes the weaknesses of past ways, but in spite of his outstanding position his is no easy task in enforcing "unreasonable" foreign thought on the air force.

Communications in China



By a Staff Artist

China Extends Its Transportation Lines

The map gives a general impression of the various means of communications already opened, or about to be opened, by the Chinese in those sections of the country still free from Japanese control. The shipping lines are necessarily subject to considerable interference from blockading Japanese ships.

Italians Restrict Yugoslav Imports In Policy Shift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE — Yugoslavia's foreign trade situation has undergone a major reorientation.

During most of the first decade and a half after the World War, that is, after Yugoslavia's foundation, Italy took most of this country's exports, but now Italy takes very little, and even that amount is decreasing.

Up to two years ago, an antagonistic press campaign increased the tension between the two peoples. Yet during this period, timber, foodstuffs, and animals poured from Yugoslavia into Italy. Italy was Yugoslavia's best customer and gave it a favorable balance of great dimensions.

Sanctions, invoked against Italy during the Ethiopian campaign, were a major factor in blocking this trade stream, and it has never returned to its previous strength. Two years ago Yugoslavia and Italy began a political rapprochement and have made intense efforts to bring their commerce back to its old proportion, but without success. Month by month manifestations of friendship increase, and trade decreases.

During the first 11 months of 1937 Yugoslavia's export to Italy came to 525,000,000 dinars (about $10,500,000) and during the same period of 1938 to only 291,000,000 dinars, which means a reduction of almost 50 per cent. The imports from Italy remained almost constant, falling merely from 397,000,000 to 394,000,000 dinars. Last year the total Italian-Yugoslav commerce was not even half as large as in 1934.

Meanwhile Germany has become Yugoslavia's chief customer and is endeavoring to remain so as a part of the Reich's efforts to dominate the Danubian economic area. Italy's autarchic policy has reduced its need for Yugoslavia's food, and Yugoslavia's growing industry has also decreased its need for Italy's manufactured products. In addition, the growth of Yugoslavia's commercial fleet has freed this country from the need for Italian ships. Likewise, better business methods have brought Yugoslavia more directly into touch with western European markets, so there is no more need for Italy's service as an intermediary.

British Army Expansion Plan Outlined

LONDON, March 8 (AP)—A comprehensive plan to expand and equip the British army for service on the European continent immediately on the outbreak of a war and to build independent reserves of military power throughout the British Empire was outlined today by War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha.

Before the House of Commons he described a program embracing the creation of reserves of manpower in the Middle East and in India, the establishment of an anti-aircraft command for the defense of Great Britain, and the reorganization of methods of drafting and equipping units, thus speeding wartime mobilization.

The War Minister also said that 1,000 officers and 16,000 men of the regular army reserve would be called for training in September, when the biggest maneuvers of mechanized troops in British peacetime history are to be conducted in Yorkshire.

Anti-aircraft and coast defense batteries will be increased 50 to 100 per cent, he continued.

Local Troops Increase

Mr. Hore-Belisha announced that local troops for defending overseas ports, except those in India, would be increased from 3,766 in 1937 to 9,500 in 1939.

These measures, the Minister said, will not affect the size of Britain's field force of 19 divisions "trained and equipped to meet the event of war in a European theater."

He continued that a declaration on Feb. 6 by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain on the solidarity of British and French interests "makes it incumbent on us to consider and to prepare for use of a field force in certain eventualities."

He added: "Conversations between ourselves and the French have not committed us in this respect, but prudent minds should be ready for any eventuality."

Largest Defense Program

The War Minister mentioned previously-announced army estimates of £161,133,000 for the 1939-1940 fiscal year, the largest defense program in British peacetime history. The estimates sent the annual budget past the £1,000,000,000 mark for the first time since the World War.

Mr. Hore-Belisha said that British troops, exclusive of those stationed in India and Burma, now totalled 531,353, an increase of 83,000 in 12 months.

The Army estimates, announced March 1, provide for an increase of the Empire's armed manpower to 563,700. The home army is to be 15,700 men greater.

"If we are involved in a war," Mr. Hore-Belisha declared, "our contribution and the way in which we can best make it will not be half-hearted nor upon any theory of limited liability.

"Conversations between ourselves and the French concern always plans for defense and not aggression."

He added that home defense would remain the chief consideration of his department.

Anti-Aircraft Units Doubled

In the past 12 months, he went on, officers and men of anti-aircraft units have been doubled, gun emplacements have been increased and store and mobilization centers built.

This year, the minister disclosed, the anti-aircraft corps will be increased from five to seven divisions.

The Minister declared that a start already had been made in strengthening outlying Empire military posts, wherever possible by the enlistment of native soldiers, in order to make the regular army units available elsewhere. He gave as an example the recruiting of 1,100 men for garrison service in Malta and said the same principle was being followed in Cyprus, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Ceylon.

Britain will discard the old system of having a single strategic reserve in the United Kingdom for the whole Empire, he said, adding that an additional reserve would be established in the Middle East, a part of which would be formed by two divisions now in Palestine, for use anywhere in that area. Exact arrangements await results of a defense survey in India.

He said that the supply of light tanks was adequate but that production was only being started of larger tanks "which incorporate the lessons which have been learned from other countries"—presumably in the Spanish civil war.

British Royalty Attend Wedding

LONDON (AP)—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth attended the wedding March 8 of the Queen's niece, Cecilia Bowes-Lyon and Mr. Kenneth Harington. The couple's engagement had been broken two years ago because Mr. Harington considered himself too poor to marry.

The re-engagement was announced Feb. 4, after Mr. Harington quit the British Diplomatic Service and took a job with a metal corporation.

A year ago the bride opened a "Social Bureau" which advised on social events, wedding arrangements, organized dances and similar affairs. She plans to continue working after the wedding trip. The ceremony took place in Holy Trinity Church at Brompton.

Britain Protests Japanese Wiring

LONDON (AP)—The Foreign Office announced March 7 that Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, British Ambassador to Tokyo, had been instructed to protest to the Japanese Government against the construction of electrically-charged wire entanglements around the British and French Concessions at Tientsin, China.

The British Consul General at Tientsin (and United States and French Consulates) had protested to Japanese authorities there on Feb. 28 on humanitarian grounds. When no answer was received the Japanese were reminded of the situation again on March 4, it was stated.

This reminder brought no reply and Sir Robert was instructed to lodge a protest at Tokyo.

Unoccupied Areas of China Push Development Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Areas not occupied by Japanese forces are displaying high morale and a growing determination to utilize the natural resources to the full. A survey of conditions in Kiangsi, south of the Yangtze, shows that the refugee relief is being taken in hand by local and provincial authorities, as well as by the National Government.

The Province was left disorganized after the expulsion of the Communists in 1934, but various enterprises have been undertaken with a view to rehabilitating the population. These included welfare centers, schools, and various forms of cooperatives including credit, sales and production. All these seem to have been maintained through the past two years of invasion, which in addition there has been progress with the new industrial co-operative movement. This last has already put thousands of people at work in various parts of the unoccupied area of the interior. In some cases organization has moved faster than education in utilizing it, with the result that the machinery has in measure become subject to the exploitation by individuals. But this does not seem more than a relatively unimportant and passing phase.

Considerable progress appears to have been made in discovering new ways of utilizing products of the locality in such respects as the production of cloth, and food.

In some parts extensive gold deposits are being washed from a river bed.

Such vital minerals like tungsten are present in extensive deposits, the prospects for development would appear to be extensive and though there is always a menace of further Japanese penetration, there is nevertheless a spur of wartime necessity.

The nationalist-controlled areas are now up against the same necessity of developing inland resources that the Reds formerly faced, sometimes on the same terrain as in Kiangsi. But this challenge is being bravely met.

Ban on Shanghai Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Shanghai is understood to have been classified by the National Government Ministry of Economics as an "occupied area" and the export to Shanghai of certain native products, including cotton and native paper, has been prohibited.

The chief effect is on farmers of Chekiang who depend primarily upon cotton raising for a living. The Cotton Producers Association of this Province is reported to have petitioned the Central Government, asking it to lift the ban.

Obviously this is a complex question. Shanghai's foreign areas are encircled by the Japanese who have in some cases exerted a rather considerable influence within them, or at least within the International Settlement. The French Concession has taken quite a stiff stand. But on the other hand there has been maintenance of quite a bit of non-Japanese administrative control for the benefit of Chinese here. While there have been conspicuous violations of the traditional neutrality of the Settlement, on the other hand it is unquestionable that Chinese have been permitted more freedom here than outside. The lavish display of Kuomintang flags on all patriotic holidays is illustrative.

While no one is likely to take violent issue with the attitude of the Economics Ministry, it is felt that this attitude is neither wise nor generous and pressure is being brought accordingly. To cut off supplies to industries within Shanghai's foreign areas hurts the Chinese here chiefly, while in general it exerts an adverse influence on the struggling economic life shared by Chinese and foreigner alike.

The Japanese have already done what they could to cut off raw materials to Shanghai. Where possible, they have insisted that such materials go, at their own prices, to Japan, and compelling Shanghai industry to buy from abroad in terms of foreign currency very difficult to obtain in this period of depreciation.

Princess Noble Precious

TOKYO (AP)—Emperor Hirohito named his new daughter Princess Takako Suganomiya—Princess Noble Precious—in a ceremony at the Palace March 8 in accordance with ritual that has been unchanged for a thousand years.

To Friends of Principia in New York and Vicinity

Mr. William E. Morgan, Jr., Vice-President of The Principia, and Mr. Paul C. Dietz, Chairman of the Mathematics Department of the Upper School, will be available for interviews in New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria, from Friday, March 10, through Sunday, March 19.

Several meetings have been planned at which Mr. Morgan will discuss the Fundamental Aims and Processes of The Principia. Other gatherings at which informal motion pictures of Principia activities will be shown are now being arranged especially for young people. Those interested in attending one or more of these meetings are invited to call Mr. Morgan or Mr. Dietz upon their arrival in New York on the afternoon of March 10.

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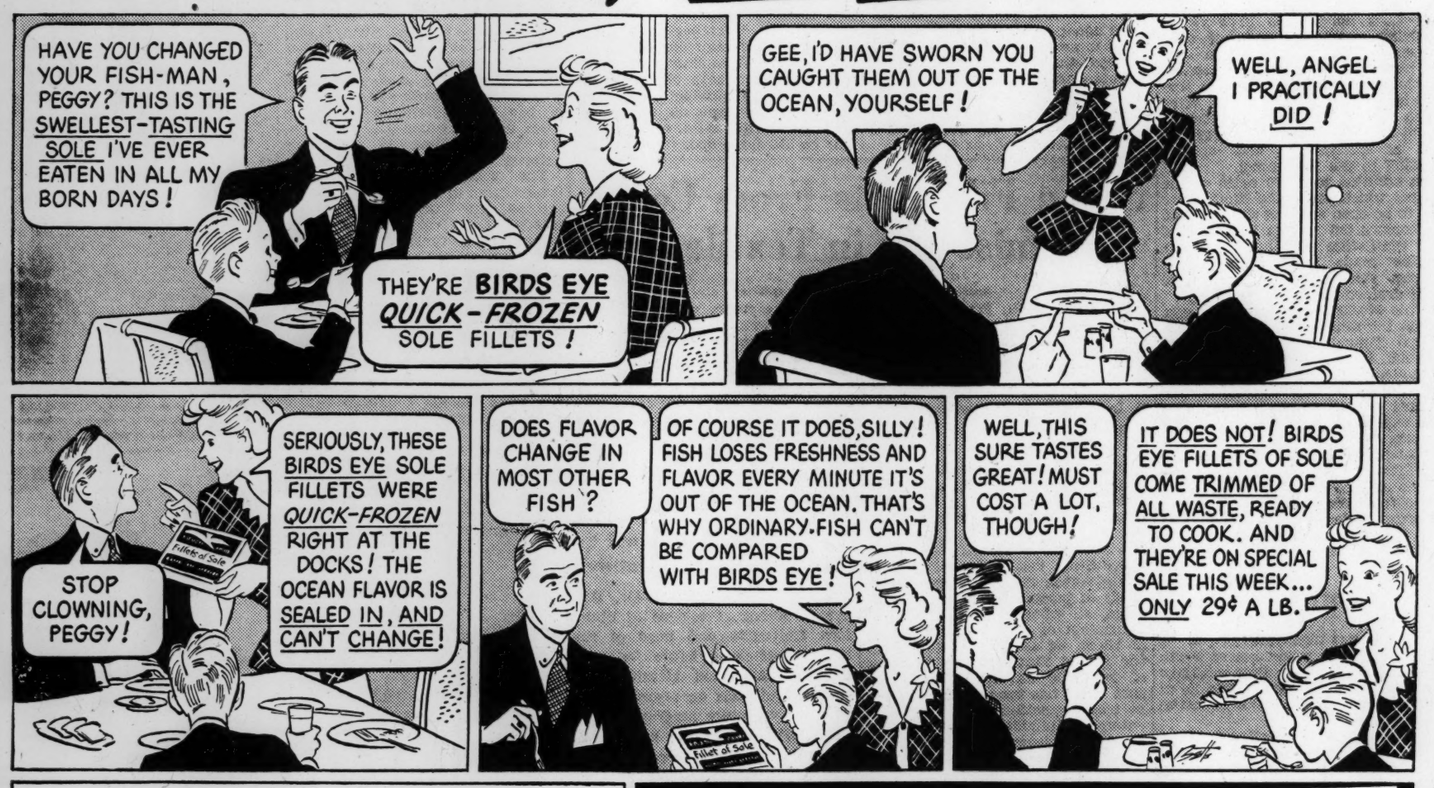
HAVE YOU CHANGED YOUR FISH-MAN, PEGGY? THIS IS THE SWELLEST-TASTING SOLE I'VE EVER EATEN IN ALL MY BORN DAYS!
THEY'RE BIRDS EYE QUICK-FROZEN SOLE FILLETS!
GEE, I'D HAVE SWORN YOU CAUGHT THEM OUT OF THE OCEAN, YOURSELF!
WELL, ANGEL I PRACTICALLY DID!
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OF COURSE IT DOES, SILLY! FISH LOSES FRESHNESS AND FLAVOR EVERY MINUTE IT'S OUT OF THE OCEAN. THAT'S WHY ORDINARY FISH CAN'T BE COMPARED WITH BIRDS EYE!
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Gandhi's Success Widens Hold Of Congress Party

(Continued from Page 1)

and partly of a number of hitherto autocratically ruled Indian princely states.

This culminating reform hitherto has met with strong opposition both from the Congress and from the states.

Party's Hand Strengthened

But now Mr. Gandhi's hunger strike over Rajkot—one of the smaller Indian states—has succeeded in strengthening the Party's hand. Although the specific terms of the agreement in Rajkot have not been announced, it seems clear that Mr. Gandhi has definitely won his point for a more democratic form of government within the little State. The effect of this is to set a precedent for more popular influence in the princely States.

Thus the conservative influence of the Central Legislature—which the British expected to be maintained by the Princes' appointees—might be seriously affected if the Congress could elect some of its own members in the Native States, as well as from the States of British India, where the Congress Party is already in a strategic position.

The Congress had opposed the completion of central government for two reasons. One has been because the Congress distrusts the limitations which the plan imposes, at least at first, upon the powers of the proposed responsible Federal ministers. The second reason has been because the Congress fears its own party in the Federal Government might be swamped by delegates nominated by reactionary state rulers.

The Princes, of whom there are some hundreds, look at the question that—if a Federal Government came in—they might lose their own cherished autocratic powers which from another angle. They believe hitherto have been subject only to the authority of the British Government.

Lord Linlithgow has been for two years negotiating to meet these objections. He has thrown his influence on the side of a movement to increase the democratic element within the states themselves.

Meanwhile, in his relations with the states he has tempered the exercise of the ultimate authority vested in himself as the representative of the British Government, with arguments based upon the patent fact that medieval autocracy must ultimately give way to free institutions everywhere, and that the princes would be wise in their own interests to move with the times in this respect.

To the Congress he has used other arguments. He has pointed out that this body's best hope of realizing its ideals of nationalism is to advance toward free institutions offered to it by the British Government. He also has bidden Congress show, by working partially free institutions efficiently, that it could be entrusted without catastrophe with wider powers.

Viceroy Makes Progress

Lord Linlithgow has made sufficient progress in his negotiations with both the states and with the Congress to engender hope in Whitehall that he may bring Federation into being in the spring of 1941.

The fact that a split has developed in the Congress over the question need not necessarily, it is thought, prove unfavorable to this hope. This is because the split means the replacement of what hitherto has been a solid block of Hindu opinion opposed to Federation, by a divided one in which views on this question differ. How far Mr. Gandhi's recent actions will have served to heal this schism remains, however, to be seen.

Other developments have been of a less desirable nature. One has been increased friction between the Hindu and Moslem communities. Such friction has been partly on account of fears on both sides of getting left behind in the prevailing contest for power under the proposed new constitutional arrangement. Another has consisted in the breaking out in several states—especially among those in Orissa and Gujerat—of political disturbances more or less openly fostered by members of the Congress. In these disturbances there were a number of fatalities.

Although such events may be described as "growing pains," they have increased the desire of British authorities to reduce as much as possible the period of political immaturity that has brought them into being.

Builds Friendship

© Harris & Ewing

Honored by Latvia

Miss Gertrude L. Warren has won the Order of Three Stars for fostering American-Latvian relations, notably in 4-H Club work.

Missionaries Exempted In Naturalization Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Immigration Committee approved March 8 a proposal that representatives of religious organizations going abroad on missions should not be considered under the naturalization laws, as having left the United States. The measure would be retroactive. It was proposed by representative McCormack (D) of Massachusetts.

Lewis' One-Big-Union Plan Is to Receive Consideration

(Continued from Page 1)

read it—a probable effort to avoid condemning an unhelpful proposal.

The railroad brotherhoods, which under the C. I. O. plan were to enter the coalition and take over its presidency, evidenced striking lack of enthusiasm. A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, was quoted as saying that he was "flattered" by the suggestion, but he thought the C. I. O. was "kidding." He said, however, that he would be glad to co-operate at any time in a union merger, but could not act officially before his brotherhood's convention in May.

Despite the rather cool atmosphere produced by the C. I. O.'s spectacular gesture, there remains an honest measure of hope in the negotiations. And the C. I. O.'s plan, observers feel, does contain elements of soundness in it, however thickly they are mixed with Lewisite drama. The A. F. of L.'s statement that the plan "does not offer any possible solution to the problems facing us," and that "it was not even offered for serious consideration" is, in turn, felt to be too extreme.

Indeed, the A. F. of L. reaction was as much as anything a result of disconcerted surprise and annoyance at Mr. Lewis' repeated success at snatching the initiative. "Nothing can be accomplished," they said, "by the issuance of fanciful statements for headline purposes."

Yet the question may turn on rank-and-file and general public reactions to this and other proposals.

1. A convention no later than June 1, 1939—following separate conventions of the two organizations—of C. I. O., A. F. of L. and the Brotherhoods.
2. This convention to organize the American Congress of Labor.
3. Messrs Lewis and Green to be ineligible for any office, but Mr. Green and Frank Morrison, of the A. F. of L., to receive life pensions at their present salaries.
4. The new executive board to be composed of equal representation from A. F. of L. and C. I. O., with proportionate representation from the Brotherhoods, the President of the A. C. L. always to be from the Brotherhoods.
5. The Department of Labor to be continuously available for mediation of controversial questions concerning overlapping jurisdictions, during the ensuing year.
6. The President of the United States to preside at the sessions of the unified ranks of labor.

President Utters Warning

President Roosevelt, in convening the peace delegations yesterday, issued a statement from which his two sober warnings stood out: that labor is suffering from civil warfare, and its rank-and-file want peace. "I am advised," said the President, "on the basis of reports coming from the rank and file of organized labor, that at least 90 per cent of the actual membership of both factions desire peace."

He pointed out that in many cities and towns, local C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions are working "in closest harmony. They realize that their interests are the same." These remarks were really open warnings to present leaders that they stand in danger of repudiation if they do not achieve peace. That is the lever the President holds over the powerful individuals representing the two groups. And he placed the responsibility plainly on them, saying:

"You are all experienced negotiators. You have been doing that all your lives. From that standpoint, this job ought to be easy for you. You can think up proposals and counter-proposals to meet in this situation, and nobody can do it as well as you can because nobody knows the issues as you do."

It now remains to be seen what proposals the A. F. of L. will make. If they renew their offer to welcome back the ten former Federation units now in C. I. O., and give them a powerful status within the A. F. of L., agreement may be possible. But the C. I. O. offer envisages an absolute end of the A. F. of L, whereas William Green made preservation of the Federation's present structure a condition of entering the present talks.

That the peace parley did not adjourn for an interval of several weeks, but only for 48 hours, is taken as a hopeful sign.

Coonley Sees Success

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Howard Coonley, President of the National Manufacturers Association, predicts that efforts to end the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. labor split and friction between government and business will be successful.

He said in a prepared address for a dinner opening a New York drive to raise $500,000 for the Salvation Army:

"We see labor, under the guiding hand of the President, doing something to end its internal conflict. We see business striving to work out a basis for co-operation with labor, with agriculture and with government. And we see government taking steps to better understand the natural impulse of business to earn reasonable profits."

Resistance to these movements "is natural" in some quarters, said Coonley, but he added "as surely as the efforts are made will success be forthcoming."

A. F. of L. Claims Tannery

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 8 (AP)—A petition of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Binghampton, N. Y., an A. F. of L. affiliate, claiming to represent a majority of the Endicott Johnson Shoe Company tannery workers, was on file today in the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board.

The petition declared the production workers in the company's tannery constitute an appropriate unit for bargaining purposes, and claimed the union represents a majority of the workers in the unit.

Budget Kept at Columbus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ga.—For six years now the City of Columbus has met all its obligations when due, and has kept expenses within its income the City Commission pointed out recently in announcing the 1939 budget, calling for an expenditure of $1,015,204.46.

Honored Again

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Heroism Rewarded

Capt. A. M. Moore of the American Banker now wears a gold bar on his Distinguished Service Medal for his rescue at sea of the crew of the schooner Pioneer.

Martin Cheered on Election

DETROIT, March 8 (AP)—Homer Martin, secure in the affections of his followers, conducted his "independent" United Automobile Workers' Union along its own road, in its own manner, today.

The new union, definitely divorced from C. I. O relationship, elected Mr. Martin its president amid a tumultuous demonstration last night to climax the first of the original U. A. W.'s factional conventions.

The labor leader, plainly gratified, expressed his appreciation today in an announcement saying his union, whose claimed 107,000 members were C. I. O.-identified before the U. A. W.'s split, would pursue its own policies and "ideals."

"We're going right down the road for the kind of union the auto workers want," Mr. Martin said. "We're going right ahead with our own plans."

The former Baptist minister, who has fought the C. I. O. for permitting "communistic influence" and "John L. Lewis dictatorship," was elected by acclamation. Cheering delegates paraded in a storm of confetti in the convention hall.

The convention has signalized the beginning of dual unionism in the automobile industry. The rival faction in the U. A. W., which in its turn has accused Mr. Martin of "dictatorship" and "company union" projects, will conduct a convention in Cleveland March 27.

Mr. Martin announced his union would retain the name of "United Automobile Workers of America." Headquarters will be kept in Detroit.

Irvan Cary of Los Angeles was chosen vice-president, and Jerome Aldred of Flint, Mich., secretary-treasurer.

Du Pont Gets Refund From 1934 Gift Taxes

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Lammot du Pont, President of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., was awarded a refund of about $2,000,000 in 1934 gift taxes on common stock and interest of the Christiana Securities Corp., in a Federal Court ruling March 7.

Judge John P. Nields said Mr. du Pont was entitled to a judgment based on a valuation of $1,100 per share of the stock. The Federal tax had been computed on a valuation of $1,812.32.

Judge Nields declined to rule on Du Pont's contention the 1932 amended gift tax was unconstitutional.

Study Reveals Modern News Superior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Today's average hurried American may spend a lot less time reading his daily newspaper than did his grandfather a half a century ago, but he gets from 250 to 500 per cent more information, with greater accuracy and less bias, according to a comparative study of the newspaper as a major educational medium made recently by the Family Economics Bureau of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

Fifty years ago, the report points out, it was the editor's privilege and custom to intersperse his own opinions and observations freely throughout a news story, particularly in the political field. Today, the study notes, editorial comments in nearly all papers of any size are strictly confined to the editorial page, and frequently are faced a few columns away by opinions expressed in some syndicated commentator's observations, at variance with the paper's own editorial slant.

The clear, specific detail of modern news reporting, giving time, place, persons, and interconnecting ramifications contrasts notably with the vague and incomplete reporting of 50 years ago, according to the report. Actual wordage of educational type of material is cited as having increased approximately 150 per cent, and that a thousand words of the terse, vivid English which is now standard style in American news writing carries approximately double the idea content of the heavy, lumbering and frequently obscure style of a half a century ago.

It is further pointed out that vital facts were frequently buried in the middle of a column of fine print instead of being placed in bold type and a prominent position as is done for the hurried reader today.

Despite the fact that content, wordage, and make-up have changed so much, letters to the editor today are approximately as numerous as in 1889. Chess, it was found, was given as much space 50 years ago as is given to crossword puzzles and bridge today. Articles on popular science, beauty, dress, and fashions were few and confined to the Sunday editions. During the late 80's and early 90's much space was devoted to railroad news.

Other changes cited include the enormous development of background and explanatory material to aid readers' understanding of current news events, tremendous wealth of pictures, and great number of able by-line commentators on domestic and foreign affairs, even in the small city dailies.

In 1850 one copy of a daily paper was printed for every sixth family in America. Today one and a quarter copies are printed for each United States family, the study notes. In the meantime, the weekly price has remained at two cents per copy or advanced to three cents. Sunday editions, bringing five cents for an edition ranging from 20 to 44 pages a half a century ago, now commonly cost 10 cents for a package of printed material running well over 100 pages, and illustrated in color and rotogravure.

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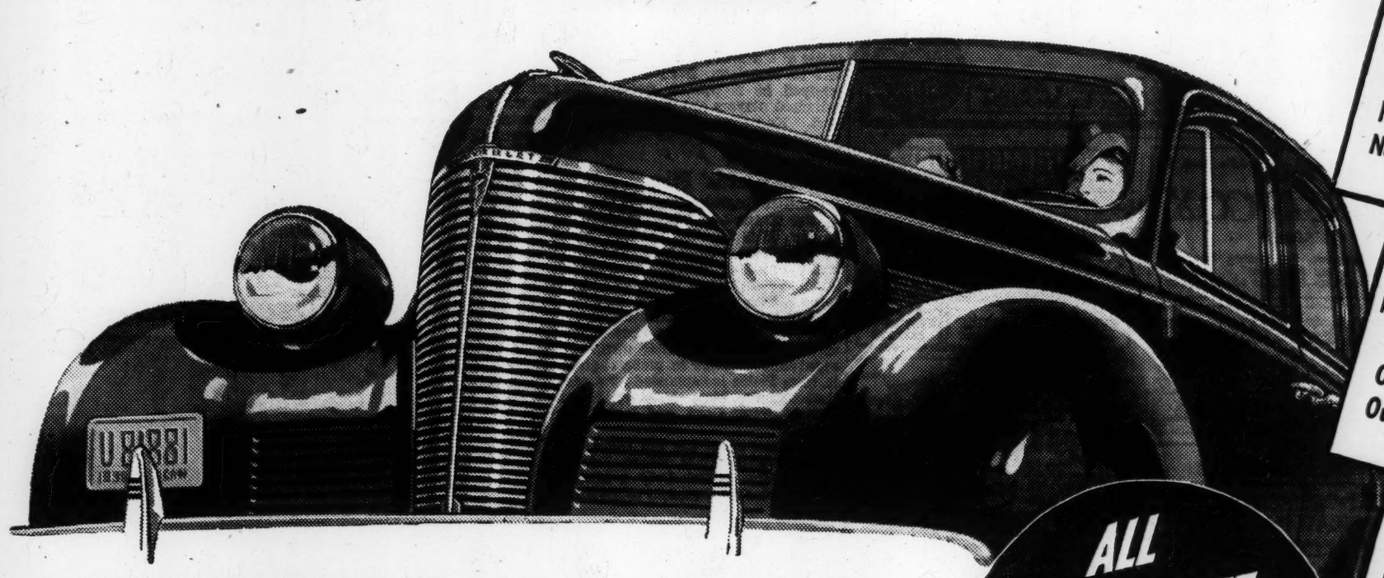

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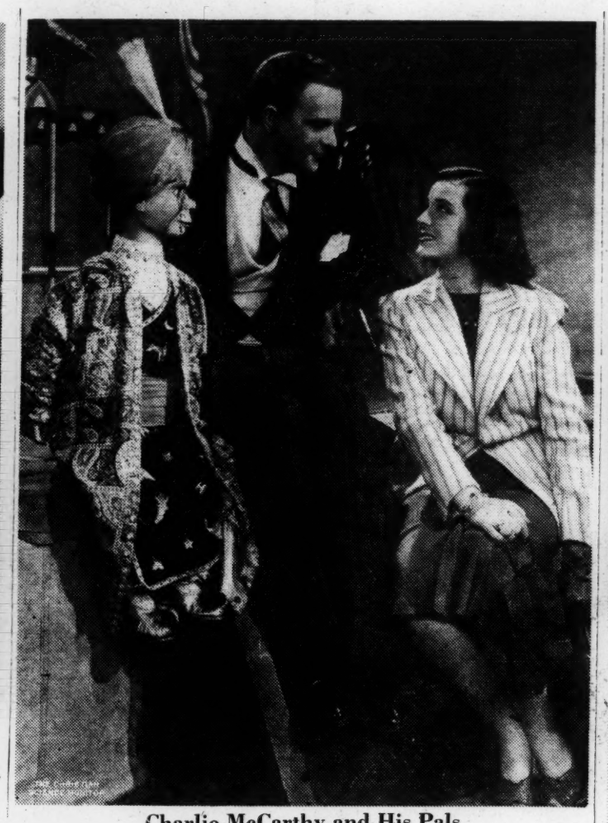
Boston Amusements—New Movies Coming, Music, Art, Plays

Fred MacMurray Madeleine Carroll
In "Cafe Society," film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan



Charlie McCarthy and His Pals
Edgar Bergen and Constance Moore, who may be seen with W. C. Fields at the Keith Memorial in "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man"

Scott Sunderland Leslie Howard Wendy Hiller
In the film version of Shaw's "Pygmalion" due Thursday at the State and Orpheum

Shaw's 'Pygmalion' at Last on the Horizon

After long anticipation, Boston will at last have an opportunity to see Shaw's "Pygmalion" on the screen, when it arrives tomorrow at the State and Orpheum. It is not the first time that the distinguished Irishman has been represented in the movies. When the talkies were still something of a novelty he made a "personal appearance" before the camera in a short film which he decorated with some characteristic dialogue.

Some six years ago he consented to have a British movie made of "Arms and the Man." There was also a short picture made from "How She Lied to Her Husband." But Shaw has always been extremely chary of turning the camera loose on his work. And whenever he has granted his permission, he generally has been at the studio to see that none of his pet phrases are eliminated or slurred.

Permission for filming "Pygmalion," it is said, was granted on two conditions: first, that the picture be made in England, which may have been inserted so that Shaw could see what was happening; and, second, that the cast would be British. Neither of these stipulations bothered Gabriel Pascal who produced the picture, for he had planned to have Leslie Howard act the part of the professor of phonetics and Wendy Hiller do the cockney flower girl whom the speech expert transformed into a woman of fashion.

Miss Hiller, who has been conspicuously successful in the film, is an English actress who first made a stir in the theater in "Love on the Dole" in 1935. She began her career at the Manchester Repertory Theater in 1930, and, unless memory fails, has been seen briefly in New York when "Love on the Dole" was brought to this country.

The picture has been jointly directed by Anthony Asquith and Leslie Howard, and it has been furnished with incidental music by Arthur Honegger. Among those in the cast are Wilfrid Lawson, Marie Lohr, Scott Sunderland, and Jean Cadell.

The second film on the bill is "Let Us Live," a story of ordinary persons who suddenly find themselves to be murderers. Maureen O'Sullivan Henry Fonda, Ralph Bellamy, Alan Baxter, and Stanley Ridges are among the players.

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Fields vs. McCarthy

At the Keith Memorial, W. C. Fields and Charlie McCarthy will share the screen in "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," starting its regular run today.

The film gives Mr. Fields an opportunity to show some of his dexterity in one of his congenial parts, as a circus owner up to his ears in debt, dodging sheriffs, and seeking to get rid of Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. There is a bit of romance, in which Master Bergen has a share, and somewhere in the course of a story there is a ping-pong game in which Mr. Fields has a hand.

"Beauty for the Asking," the second film, is a story about a beauty parlor, the woman who operates it, and her romantic complications. Lucille Ball, Patric Knowles, Donald Wood, Frieda Inescort, and Inez Courtney are a few of those who take part.

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Cafe Adventures

At the Metropolitan, the double bill includes "Cafe Society," with Madeleine Carroll, Fred McMurray, and Shirley Ross in the cast; and "Pacific Liner," with Victor McLaglen, Chester Morris, and Wendy Barrie.

In "Cafe Society" the background, of course, is New York, and its semi-public social affairs. Miss Carroll is supposed to be a bored butterfly, and Fred MacMurray a newspaper reporter, of the rough and tumble variety. Eventually, it is hardly necessary to explain, they are married despite their apparent antipathy. Beside them, the cast includes Shirley Ross, Claude Gillingwater, Allyn Joslyn, Jessie Ralph, and Lucius Beebe.

"Pacific Liner" is concerned with a voyage in which the ship's crew struggles against a so-called "plague" below decks, while the passengers enjoy themselves in the sunshine. Victor McLaglen is the ship's engineer, Chetser Morris the ship's doctor; and Wendy Barrie the girl in whom they both were interested. Alan Hale, Barry Fitzgerald, and Allen Lane are among the players.

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Domestic Music

The chief film at the Paramount and Fenway beginning tomorrow is "Wife, Husband, and Friend," a comedy about a husband whose wife is determined to become an opera star. But he is equally determined that she shall not, and adopts one ruse after another to prevent it. Eventually, it is discovered that the husband, beside being persistent in his opposition, has an admirable baritone voice, which he is persuaded to develop on the ground that this will check his wife's aspirations. Warner Baxter is the husband, and Loretta Young, the wife, in a cast which also includes Binnie Barnes, César Romero, George Barbier, and Helen Westley. The film was directed by Gregory Ratoff.

"King of the Underworld," the companion film, deals with the exploits of a murderer who likens himself to Napoleon. Eventually, he is trapped be a woman doctor. The principal players are Humphrey Bogart, Kay Francis, and James Stephenson.

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Gracie Fields' Film

Another English picture is coming to the Trans-Lux Theater starting Friday. It is "Smiling Along," with Gracie Fields singing songs and generally enjoying herself in a story about a company of traveling entertainers, who discover that the manager of the troupe is cheating them. Like reasonable persons, they decide to start a show of their own, and eventually manage to make a go of it. Miss Fields is supported by a cast that includes Mary Maguire, Roger Livesey, Peter Coke, and Jack Donohue.

For the rest of the bill there will be a newsreel digest, Robert Benchley in "How to Sub-Let," a Mickey Mouse color cartoon, and other short films.

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Short Subjects

At the South Station starting Friday the program lists a color tour of the Province of Quebec; "The Great Heart," which is described as a portrayal of the effort to aid lepers on the island of Molokai; Robert Benchley as a psychoanalyst in "Mental Poise"; a Mickey Mouse cartoon; "Rainbow Pass," a Chinese legendary play; Leon Errol comedy; "Hunting Wild Geese"; Ted Fiorito and his orchestra, and the latest newsreels.

Zorina for Film

Vera Zorina, star of "I Married An Angel," has been signed by Warner Bros., for the leading role in the forthcoming screen version of "On Your Toes," the Rodgers-Hart musical production, which was an outstanding Broadway hit a couple of seasons back. Warners are also negotiating for the services of Ray Bolger in the picture for the same role he had in the stage version. Production is expected to get under way early next month.

Evans to Bring Two Plays Here

Maurice Evans will come to Boston with his uncut version of "Hamlet" and his "Henry IV," Part I, for a fortnight's engagement at the Shubert beginning Monday, April 10. His schedule calls for performances of "Hamlet" on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons each week. "King Henry IV" will be given on Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Mr. Evans plans to close his New York engagement of "Henry IV" on April 1, and to give "Hamlet" and "Henry IV" on Saturday afternoon and evening, April 8, in Hartford. From Boston, the company will go to Washington.

Miss Townsend At the Piano

After an absence of nearly a decade, Clara Townsend return to her native country this year and last night gave what might be termed her début recital in Jordan Hall, playing the following program of music for the pianoforte: Bach, Three Chorales, "Mortify Us by Thy Grace," "Jesus Christ, the Son of God," and "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring"; César Franck, Prelude, Chorale, and Fugue; Brahms, Intermezzo, Op. 76, No. 5. Capriccio in D minor, Op. 116, No. 1; Debussy, "Jardins sous la pluie," "Reflets dans l'eau"; Matthay, Toccata, "Storm Clouds"; Chopin, Nocturne in E flat, Op. 55, No. 2, Etudes: C minor, Op. 25, No. 12, F minor (Posth) and C minor ("Revolutionary") Op. 10, No. 12.

Miss Townsend's program was distinguished for its unconventional omission of a sonata. Possibly she selected the Franck item for the purpose of supplying a bit of musical ballast. It would also appear that a pianist of Miss Townsend's attainments might profitably indulge in works more recent than Debussy, but having observed her performance of the older classics one is forced to the conclusion that it is probably a wise selection on her part to major in them.

The Bach chorales were carefully played, and at times the pianist produce a tone of great charm, but for the most part she seemed to place too great dependence upon technic. One felt that while she might be enjoying the work herself, she in some way had become inarticulate when she endeavored to communicate the ideas of the composer to those who listened.

Her grasp of the Franck opus was complete and her performance of the Prelude was excellent. Technical slips marred the Chorale and Fugue, but Miss Townsend built a good climax and received enthusiastic applause.

The Brahms provided Miss Townsend with some of her best moments of the evening. The Intermezzo came through with clarity of outline and was played very musically. The Capriccio was fleetly accomplished and gave the pianist opportunity for differentiation in quality of touch. She missed somewhat the complete import of "Reflets dans l'eau" but succeeded admirably with the "Jardins sous la pluie." The best performance of the evening was that of Matthay's "Storm Clouds."

Of the Chopin group she was most successful with the Nocturne, allowing her imagination a rather free rein and ridding herself of any self-consciousness in performance. Her strength stood her well in the Etudes, which are a real test.

It is possible that Miss Townsend was not at her best last night, but there was a noticeable lack of what the French call "élan." There are so many good qualities in evidence now that it would be worth Miss Townsend's while to acquire those which would assist in presenting a better balanced performance. A very large audience gave the artist warm applause.

G. M. S.

Plays in Prospect

Skylark—At the Shubert, beginning March 13. Play by Samson Raphaelson with Gertrude Lawrence in the principal part. She will move to the new play after "Susan and God" has completed its run in Boston.

The Philadelphia Story—At the Colonial, beginning March 13. Katharine Hepburn in a play by Philip Barry, produced at the Theater Guild and offered as the sixth and last in the subscription series of plays. The cast will include Forrest Orr, Vera Allen, Lorraine Bates, Frank Fenton, Owen Coll, Myrtle Tannehill, and Hayden Rorke.

Candida—At the Colonial beginning Monday, April 10. Cornelia Otis Skinner as the heroine of Shaw's play. For the time being, Miss Skinner has abandoned the monodrama and will have regular cast of players with her.

Maurice Evans—At the Shubert starting April 10 with "Hamlet" and "Henry IV," Part 1, in a schedule explained in full elsewhere on this page.

Gilbert and Sullivan—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, April 17. The D'Oyly Carte Company from London with a repertory which in the first week offers "The Mikado" on Monday and Friday evenings, "Trial by Jury", and "The Pirates of Penzance" on Tuesday evening; "Iolanthe" Wednesday afternoon and evening; "Cox and Box" and "Pinafore" Thursday evening, and "The Gondoliers" Saturday matinée and evening. The second week will open with "The Yeomen of the Guard" (April 24) and continue with "Patience" (April 25). "The Mikado" will be given at both performances on April 26, and the bills for the rest of the second week will be "The Gondoliers" (April 27), "Trial by Jury" and the "Pirates" (April 28), and on April 29, "Iolanthe" in the afternoon and "Patience" in the evening.

Dance for Men Too—Not Only

At a time when dancing for men has just begun to receive recognition in the renaissance of dance in America as a completely normal activity, it is worthy of note that men have long been dancing in the British Isles and on the Continent, and made nothing of it. Folk dancing in Europe has never excluded men.

This interesting point is brought out by Douglas Kennedy, authority on the English folk dance, now making a lecture tour in the United States, who has made a special study of dances for men. Two of his lecture subjects are: "Men's Dances in Europe" and "Dances for Men's Recreational Work."

Mr. Kennedy's interest in folk dance, however, does not stop there. He is also versed in the American folk dance and aware of its close relation to the English forms. He knows the national dances of Europe by association and research. His articles on the dance and its traditional background are well known to students of folklore.

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Mr. Kennedy is a dancer, an accomplished performer of all three forms of the English folk dance—Morris, Sword and Country. He is a teacher, able to impart both the technique and the inner essence of his subject. And he is a singer, equipped by background and training with a thorough understanding of the art of retaining the native flavor in a folk song. He is a grandson of David Kennedy, the Scottish singer, and nephew of Marjorie Kennedy-Fraser, collector of songs of the Hebrides. He is said to be an excellent group leader.

Ten years ago Mr. Kennedy appeared in Symphony Hall as director of the national demonstration team of the English Folk Dance and Song Society, then touring the United States and Canada. He is unaccompanied on the present tour, but when possible his lectures will be illustrated by members of the American branches of the society.

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Mr. Kennedy succeeded Cecil Sharp as director of the English Folk Dance and Song Society, whose headquarters is in London and whose branches extend to every county in England and parts of the United States. Of this society, the illustrious English composer, Dr. Vaughan Williams, is musical adviser.

The Boston Center of the English Folk Dance and Song Society of America announces the following schedule of engagements for Mr. Kennedy in the vicinity of Boston:

Friday, March 17, 4:40 p. m. at Wellesley College, a lecture recital on ballads. At 8:00 p. m., country and square dances, for students and their guests.

Saturday, March 18, 8 p. m., a country dance party at Winsor School.

Sunday, March 19, 8 p. m., a lecture on Natural Music, in Paine Hall, Harvard University.

Monday, March 20, 4 p. m., at Concord Academy, a demonstration lecture. And at the Agassiz School, Cambridge in the evening: Morris class for dancers and demonstrators at 7:30; Country dancing for couple classes at 8:30.

Tuesday, March 21, at the Brimmer School, Boston: 7:30 p. m., Elementary and intermediate country class; 8:30, Advanced country class.

Terms for participation in any of these events by non-members and their guests, may be obtained from the Boston Center of the Society at 87 Beacon Street.

After a farewell party in New York on March 23, Mr. Kennedy will sail for home next day on the Queen Mary.

M. L.

Van of Van and Schenck Coming to Keith Boston

The new show opening Thursday at the Keith Boston will have Gus Van, "The Melody Man," formerly of Van and Schenck, topping the vaudeville show, and two first-run films, "Navy Secrets" and "Homicide Bureau" on the screen.

Gus Van was one-half of that singing team, Van and Schenck. Together they headlined every vaudeville theater in America, and appeared in the "Ziegfeld Follies" of 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, and 1922. They introduced "Mandy," "Sally," "Won't You Come Back," "O-H-I-O," "Yes, We Have No Bananas" and other popular song numbers. They made many "shorts" and a feature motion picture entitled "They Learned About Women."

Joe Besser, slapstick comedian, in "Oh, You're Crazy," with Lee Royce will have the next important position on the bill. Other acts in the stage show include the Robbins Brothers and Margo in their acrobatic and dancing presentation; Woolford's Pets, "canine comedians," and the Four Warners in "Mirth, Music, and Dance."

"Navy Secrets" is a story of espionage and how a couple of intelligence officers crack a ring of foreign spies. In the cast with Fay Wray and Grant Withers are Craig Reynolds, Dewey Robinson, William von Brincken, Arthur Housman, and Robert Frazer.

International traffic in war munitions and trade in illegal scrap iron are dealt with in "Homicide Bureau." The players are Bruce Cabot, Rita Hayworth, Robert Paige, Marc Lawrence, Gene Morgan, Richard Fiske, Moroni Olson, and Joseph De Stefani.

French Film Scheduled For Showing at Harvard

The French Talking Films Committee at Harvard will show "Les Réprouvés" at the Institute of Geographical Exploration on Thursday and Friday afternoons and evenings. Showings will be given on Thursday at 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, and 9. The schedule will be the same on Friday except that the early afternoon showing will be at 2 p. m.

Film for Robinson

Warners have purchased "The Moon and Sixpence," and will star Edward G. Robinson in a screen version of this Somerset Maugham novel. Production will get under way late this spring, after Mr. Robinson has completed work in his current picture, "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," and following his portrayal of the title role in "Brother Orchid," which has been adapted from a magazine story by Richard Connell.

Whitney Museum Additions

On the closing of the 1939 exhibition of contemporary American water colors on March 15, the Whitney Museum will be closed to the public for about two and a half months to permit of structural alterations and additions to the building. These alterations will appreciably increase the gallery space. The museum will reopen its doors in June.

Disciplines for Dancers

Richard Tucker
Hanya Holm's Group
Who will assist her in a lecture-demonstration in Jacob Sleeper Hall, March 20, in the Boston University Rhythmic Activities Course

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
PLYMOUTH THEATRE W. 45 St. Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:35. Orch. $3.30; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10.
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2.30—$2.75 to $1.10.

Last Times—N. Y. Engagement Ends March 11
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
OF LONDON in
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
For Repertory See Daily Papers
MARTIN BECK THEA., 45th W. of 8th Avenue
Clr 6-6363. Evgs 8:15. Mats. Wed and Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT"—N. Y. Times.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat. hol. eves and hols
Mats. Wed. Thurs. and Sat. $1.10 to $2.20

"Must bring us all to our feet cheering."—Watts, Herald Trib
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part 1)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS • Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44 St. LAc. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30 Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30

LAST WEEK!
WALTER HUSTON in the Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
46th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Clr. 6-6075
Evgs. 8:30—$1-$3 (ex. Sat.) Mat. Wed. and Sat.

Ethel Waters magnificent. Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:40
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent." Whipple, W.Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Hilarious New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St., Evgs. 8:40
Mats Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

A JOY OF THE SEASON.
—Richard Watts, Herald Tribune
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC A REVUE
by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45th Street West of Broadway
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 2:40

"One of the delights of the season."
—WATTS, Herald Trib.
Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's NO. 1 Musical Hit by
McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
Tamara TOUMANOVA with Richard CARLSON
MAJESTIC THEA., West 44 St. CLS-0730
Evgs. 8:30—$1.10 to $4.40. Mat. Wed., Sat. 2:30

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—Burns Mantle, News
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
49th St. and 6th Ave. — COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

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NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-3220
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Seats Selling 8 Weeks in Advance.

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The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY GEORGE COULOURIS BARRY FITZGERALD
BROADHURST Thea., W. 44th St. Evgs. 8:40
55c-$3.30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. at 2:40. 55c-$2.20

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ALBERT LEWIS presents
RUTH CHATTERTON
in WEST of BROADWAY
A MARQUIS ROBERTS Staged by AURIOL LEE
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EVES. 55c-$2.75, Wed. Mat. 55c-$1.65
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MATINEE SAT. ONLY at 2.30

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Sidelight on Shakespeare

I HAD been away from London, and it was some weeks since I had entered the little newspaper shop that stands just around the corner from my flat. When I did go in, I found a stranger behind the counter, a middle-aged man, rather sprightly and dapper, with a twinkling, quizzical look of intelligence in his eye. Having bought a copy of "The Quill," I asked him if he had taken over the premises.

"Yes, sir," he replied; and measured me with a shrewd, darting glance. The result evidently encouraged him to expand. "It's a new line for me," he went on. "Been a grocer all my life; but I'd always set my heart on a newspaper shop."

"Really?" I was interested. "What's the advantage?"

He smiled, with just the faintest air of pride. "Well, sir," he said, lowering his voice to a confidential note, "the fact is, I write a bit in my spare time."

"Indeed. But I don't quite see—" I began.

* * *

HE BROKE IN impulsively. "It's like this, sir—To write you've got to meet people, all sorts, and talk to them. You've got to get to know them, if you want to draw character. Now what happens in a grocer's shop? Customer comes in to you for a pound of biscuits. 'Fine day,' says you. 'But a bit cold,' says he; and, likely as not, you're stuck at the weather until he goes. Now in a paper shop you've got an opening. He buys, say, a copy of 'The Motor Cycle.' 'Do much motor-cycling, sir?' you ask; and, ten to one, it's his hobby, and he'll begin to talk to you right away. Once he's in the vein, so to speak, one thing leads to another. Why, you're friends in no time."

"I hadn't thought of that," I admitted, inwardly amused. "And d'you find these conversations help your writing?"

He nodded, in his alert fashion. "Oh, yes, sir. It's the only way for an author. I'm sure as I'm standing here that that's how all the big ones did it—met everybody they could, got 'em to talk, drew them out. Good listeners, that's what they were." He paused. "All the same," he added thoughtfully, "it's a mystery to me how some of them were able to meet the sort of people they wrote about. Take Shakespeare."

"Eh?" I ejaculated.

* * *

"TAKE SHAKESPEARE," HE repeated firmly. "He puzzled me for a long time. As far as we know, he gets to London a poor country lad; holds horses, as they think, outside the Globe Theater; gets a sort of walk-on job there, and a couple of years after coming to town, is writing his plays. But look at the plays. Look at the characters he's got in them: lords, ladies, courtiers, all the swells—and yet how could he have got a chance to hobnob with such people, if he were a horseboy, or a super?"

"There's something in that," I agreed. "I believe much the same objection has been used as an argument against his having written the plays at all. You don't think Bacon wrote them, or Oxford, or Southampton?"

"No." He shook his head emphatically. "It wasn't any of them, to my mind; nor a sort of huddle of the lot, as I've seen it said somewhere. Like the films. No, there's more argument for Shakespeare than anyone; and I've got a notion how he did it." He leaned forward on the counter and stabbed a rigid forefinger at me. "There's only one job," he said impressively, "he could have got that'ld have given him a chance, if he'd had his wits about him, to chat with those folk."

* * *

I GASPED. "You don't imagine," I exclaimed, "that he kept a newspaper shop?"

He frowned, and waved his hand impatiently. "No, sir, there weren't any. No. But he didn't hold horses. Don't you believe it." He straightened up. "He was the stage doorkeeper," he announced triumphantly.

He was silent for a moment in happy contemplation of his discovery; then his glance flicked to my purchase on the counter and back to me. "Would I be right, sir," he murmured, with a prim little twist of humor at the corner of his lips, "in assuming that you're—excuse the liberty—a brother of the pen?"

Of course, I did my best; but on the whole I fear I am in his debt.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

Common Words

THESE words were heard beside the Hadrian wall
The day the Northmen landed; they were heard
Shouted through London streets; their vigor stirred
In Magna Charta; they proclaimed the fall
Of Philip's hopes; in every childish scrawl,
In every love-note; where the first print blurred
In the first books—no jest was too absurd,
No prayer too high—these words wove through them all.

The Cavaliers who found Virginia's shore
A sanctuary, Puritans who wrung
A living from the rough unwilling seas,
The men who trod Boone's road—these speak once more
As we, their heirs, hear dimly from our tongue
Old echoes ringing down the centuries.

DOROTHY BROWN THOMPSON

The Healing Power of Christian Science

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NO SITUATION in human affairs is hopeless, no sin ineradicable, no disease incurable, no grief so poignant that it cannot be healed by the understanding of ever-present Truth. Christian Scientists are actively engaged in proving these statements. They know that God forever sustains and supports His spiritual creation in perfect harmony. They know that the operation of divine Principle, spiritually understood, obliterates the age-old belief in the reality of sin, disease, loss, and that by perceiving the unreality of evil one can establish in thought and deed the spiritual fact of the omnipotence of God.

The revelation of God's infinite perfection was given to the world by Mary Baker Eddy in her discovery, Christian Science. Eternal, unchanging Truth is the open fount of healing, available to all mankind. Christian Science shows that divine redemption is ever at hand, and rebukes the mortal dream of a material universe, dispersing the fog of error with the radiance of spiritual perfection. The progressive unfoldment of this new-found spiritual sense of life will continue, until men of every race and clime are redeemed from belief in a power apart from God, good.

One of the most generally accepted suggestions of the mortal or carnal mind is that men must submit to so-called disease—a phase of inharmony resulting largely from fear. Such suggested fear is being destroyed through the spiritually scientific understanding of the allness of God. Despite the countless names given to disease and regardless of how terrifying they may appear to human sense, fear and disease are but delusions of mortal mind. From the standpoint of divine Truth they have no more actual substance than a shadow. They are without identity; authority, power, intelligence, because they are not of God.

On page 62 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written, "The divine Mind, which forms the bud and blossom, will care for the human body, even as it clothes the lily; but let no mortal interfere with God's government by thrusting in the laws of erring, human concepts." On page 427 of the same volume we read, "Immortal Mind, governing all, must be acknowledged as supreme in the physical realm, so-called, as well as in the spiritual."

Thus the spiritual fact that divine Mind, the one intelligence, is present to maintain law and order, is made perfectly clear. The stellar universe gives us a glimpse of this order. The supremacy of Spirit obtains by reason of the truth that nothing exists outside of God's harmonious creation and government, for infinite Spirit is not cognizant of its seeming opposite named matter. Perception of this spiritual fact reveals to the enlightened consciousness the kingdom of heaven, the very kingdom of God.

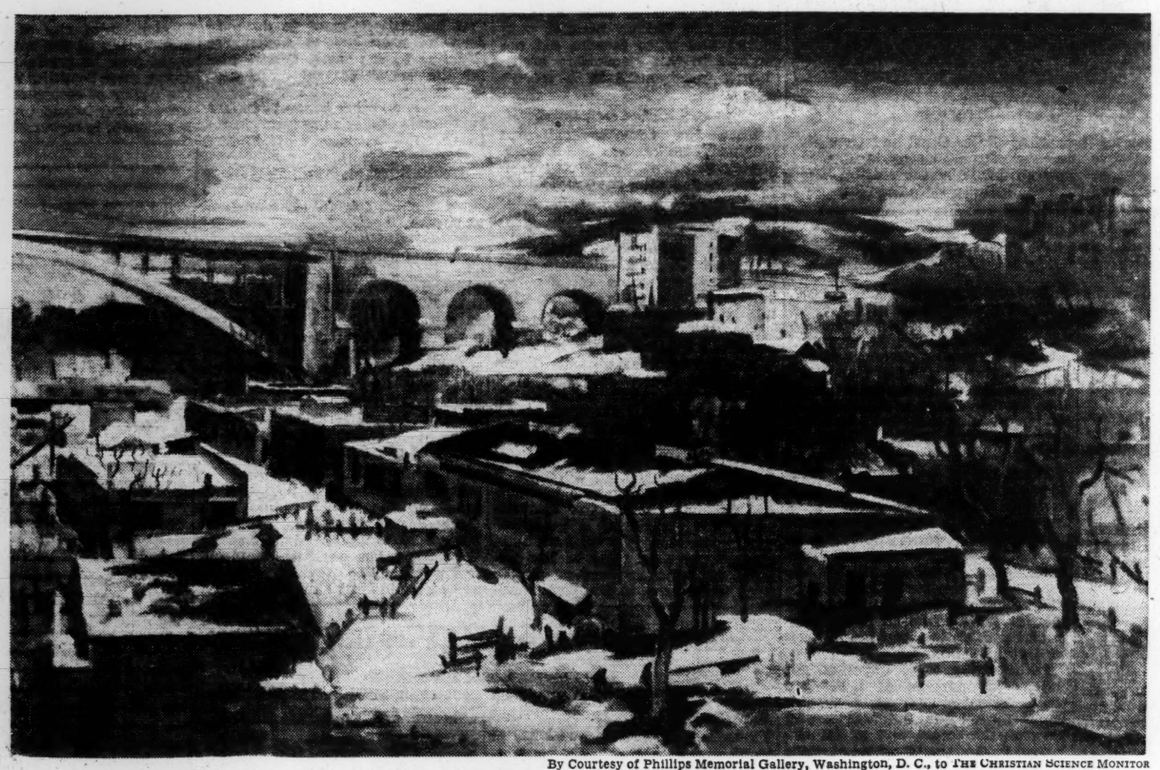
When some form of discord threatens and one turns to divine Love for deliverance, it is certain that perfect Mind, God, will show him the right path to follow, so that he may perceive the unchanging harmony of God's law of good and be blessed by it. Under all conditions God is present to reveal to us whatever we need to know. Harmony belongs to the children of God, infinite Love, by divine right, and is natural to man in God's image, the real man. Jesus said (John 6:37), "All that the Father giveth me shall come to me." Our heavenly Father gives peace, health, harmony to all His children.

Through the study and application of Christian Science we can gain the spiritual heights where God is recognized to be the one and only Father, the All-in-all of real being. We can look out from this vantage-point upon any problem we may be facing, and perceive the right solution. Thus we shall not yield to the suggestion that there is something wrong which needs to be righted, and look gropingly up to Him for help. In divine reality there is no condition anywhere that needs to be changed or healed. Nothing can improve God's spiritual creation. This is a basic point in the practice of Christian Science, powerful in its very simplicity. Let us not miss the way through the mistaken belief that complicated mental processes are necessary for healing and redemption.

The Bible tells us that "the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any twoedged sword" (Hebrews 4:12). One who had struggled long to overcome a disfiguring skin ailment found healing through the inspiration gained from the following words (Job 11:14, 15): "If iniquity be in thine hand, put it far away, and let not wickedness dwell in thy tabernacles. For then shalt thou lift up thy face without spot." Thus again was proved the ever-quickening power found in trusting in God and rejecting error as unreal.

Let us learn to make every prayer a loving acknowledgment of God's allness. Such prayer signifies the coming of Christ, Truth, to human consciousness; and with this coming appears the real man, God-created, whose harmony and perfection remain forever unchanged.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]



By Courtesy of Phillips Memorial Gallery, Washington, D. C., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"WINTER, HARLEM RIVER": *A Painting by Preston Dickenson*

PRESTON DICKENSON (1891-1930) was one of the first American artists to acknowledge courageously the influence of Paul Cézanne and his disciples, the Cubists. While he painted a number of pictures of still-life and depicted industrial subjects of America, such as this "Winter, Harlem River," he always remained sensitive to form, composition, rhythm; in other words, the sustaining ingredients of picture making. Fellow Americans had commenced to portray the native scene, but they were swayed more than he by the immediate impact of photographic imagery, and were less inclined to subordinate and arrange the imagery to a well-defined, essentially decorative design.

The Candle Bush of the Desert

THE month being April, we looked forward to the flowering of the desert, beyond. We had often heard of the brilliance of the desert in bloom, and suddenly we saw a forerunner of this brilliance, a flower of the semi-arid plateau "desert," as well as of the real desert, the *ocotillo*, the scarlet-flowered candle bush, looking like torches in the sunlight. We then thought that the *ocotillo* was a species of cactus, so thorny were its branches, but later we learned that it was not a member of this desert family, nor has it any close relations. The closest are the tamarisks, but the ocotillo is in a class by itself: *Fouquieria splendens*, its scientific name, is apt. It is truly a splendid plant in spring. But for the greater part of the year, it goes into a sort of dormant stupor, looking more like a dead cactus than a living plant. But the natives of the southern desert have found many uses for this sleepy ocotillo. They make hedges of its stalks, planting them in rows, and the ocotillo obligingly takes root, and by springtime the fence is in bloom! The stalks are also used to make thatched walls of sheds, and we passed one gas station upon the side of a canyon where the stalks were laid for a roof of a picnic shelter. The roof was blooming with bright scarlet flowers! . . .

So in April, the ocotillo flowers with equal brilliance in the open, as fence posts, or as roofing material. But in fences the stalks are restricted in growth, . . . whereas, out in the open, each plant stands alone, the stalks rising from a central core to spray out like a big bouquet, ten or more feet in height, straight stalks, not branching, thin and skeletal, gray and dead, until, in the spring, each tip bursts forth with a lance-shaped bunch of flowers, waving like lighted candles against the desert background. Yet its common name, candle bush, is said to have its origin not in the appearance of the flowers, but in the fact that the stalks contain resin and will burn readily when dry. The Papago Indians of Arizona use them for torches.—From "Westward, High, Low, and Dry," by DOROTHY CHILDS HOGNER. (New York: Dutton.)

Seed Catalogues

THIS is the month the postman brings,
Trudging through snow and rain and fogs,
These early harbingers of Spring's
Return—the garden catalogues.

Snug by the blazing hearth, I plan
A flower-bed woven of a dream
Of larkspur and valerian
And lilies bending by a stream.

Though these frail seedlings may not bloom
In bright profusion, what I see
Prefigured in this lamp-lit room
Is none the less reality.

Nor frost nor winter storms shall pale
This pledge of April's counterpart,
Nor all the winds of heaven assail
A garden planted in the heart!

LEILA JONES

Suwannee, Romantic River

WHAT is the origin of the word Suwannee? The Seminoles say that in early times they were ruled by a noble chieftainess, Su-wan-nee, whose name their ancestors gave to the river, so that the beloved woman might be remembered forever and her spirit live on with them. Never one legend but another rises to contradict it! It is also said that the Spanish called the river Little St. John, and that Suwannee is merely a corruption of San Juanito.

Of all the rivers in America the Suwannee is the most romantic. It has a place beside the royal rivers of the world, though no New York, Paris, or London sprawls along its banks, and no torrential cataract appears in its course to challenge Niagara. In countries where the name of no other American stream is familiar, Stephen Foster's "Way Down Upon the Suwannee River" is sung and loved.

But there is more to the Suwannee than a song. It has a story that is unique among American chronicles. It is said that the Mayas of Yucatan ascended it and named it Water Beloved of the Sun God long before Europeans visited our Southland. . . . Some of the fiercest battles of the Indian wars were fought near its headwaters. Later, great cotton plantations and colonial mansions flourished in the river valleys; and still later, after the Civil War, this gracious and abundant life of the lower river sank into decay. These are all important episodes in the history of the Suwannee. But the real story of the river, new, and stranger than legend, is the story of the almost unknown folks who inhabit the vast swampland in which the Suwannee rises.—From "Suwannee River," by CECILE HULSE MATSCHAT. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

EL PODER CURATIVO DE LA CIENCIA CRISTIANA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

NINGUNA situación en los asuntos humanos es tan desesperada, ningún pecado tan arraigado, ninguna enfermedad tan grave, ningún pesar tan profundo,—que no se puedan curar por medio del entendimiento de la Verdad siempre presente. Los Científicos Cristianos se ocupan activamente en la demostración de esta declaración. Saben que Dios sostiene y soporta Su creación espiritual en armonía perfecta. Saben que la operación del Principio divino, entendida espiritualmente, vence la creencia antigua en la realidad del pecado, de la enfermedad y de la pérdida; y que al percibir la irrealidad del mal, se puede establecer en pensamientos y en acciones la verdad de la omnipotencia de Dios.

La revelación de la infinita perfección de Dios fué dada al mundo por Mary Baker Eddy en su gran descubrimiento, la Ciencia Cristiana. La Verdad eterna e inmutable es la fuente abierta para la curación, que es accesible para toda la humanidad. La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña que la redención divina está siempre a nuestro alcance, y rechaza el sueño mortal de un universo material, dispersando la niebla del error con el resplandor de la perfección espiritual. El desarrollo progresivo de este sentido espiritual de la vida, nuevamente descubierto, continuará hasta que los hombres de todas las razas y de todas las regiones sean redimidos de la creencia en un poder aparte de Dios, el bien.

Una de las sugestiones más generalmente aceptadas de la mente mortal o carnal es la creencia de que los hombres tienen que resignarse a la así llamada enfermedad, una fase de discordia que resulta principalmente del temor. Esta sugestión de temor se destruye por medio del entendimiento espiritualmente científico de la totalidad de Dios. A pesar de los nombres innumerables que se dan a la enfermedad, y por muy aterradores que parezcan al sentido humano, el temor y la enfermedad no son más que engaños de la mente mortal. Bajo el punto de vista de la Verdad divina no tienen más substancia actual que una sombra. No tienen identidad, autoridad, poder, inteligencia, porque no son de Dios.

En la página 62 del libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito: "La Mente divina que forma los capullos y las flores, cuidará del cuerpo humano, lo mismo que viste a los lirios del campo; pero que no interfiera ningún mortal con el gobierno de Dios, entremetiendo las leyes de conceptos humanos y erróneos. En la página 427 del mismo tomo leemos: "La Mente inmortal, gobernándolo todo, tiene que reconocerse como suprema en el llamado reino físico lo mismo que en el reino espiritual."

Así se explica con perfecta claridad el hecho espiritual de que la Mente divina, la única inteligencia, esté presente para mantener la ley y el orden. El mundo de las estrellas nos da una vislumbre de este orden. La supremacía del Espíritu domina a causa de la verdad de que nada existe fuera de la creación y del gobierno armoniosos de Dios, porque el Espíritu infinito no conoce a lo que se supone sea su contrario: la materia. La percepción de este hecho espiritual revela a la conciencia iluminada el reino de los cielos, el mismo reino de Dios.

Cuando alguna forma de discordia amenaza, y nosotros nos volvemos al Amor divino por salvación, es seguro que Dios, la Mente perfecta, nos enseña el camino correcto que seguir para que podamos percibir la armonía inmutable de la ley de Dios, el bien, y ser beneficiados por ella. Bajo todas las circunstancias en las cuales podamos encontrarnos, Dios está presente para revelarnos todo lo que nos sea necesario saber. La armonía les pertenece a los hijos de Dios, el Amor divino, como patrimonio divino, y es un don natural del hombre creado a la imagen y semejanza de Dios, el hombre verdadero. Jesús dijo (San Juan, 6:37): "Todo cuanto me da el Padre, a mí vendrá." Nuestro Padre celestial da paz, salud y armonía a todos Sus hijos.

Por medio del estudio y la aplicación de la Ciencia Cristiana podemos alcanzar las alturas espirituales en donde Dios es reconocido como el único Padre, el Todo-en-todo de la existencia verdadera. Desde esta posición ventajosa podemos confrontar cualquier problema y encontrar la justa solución. Así no cederemos a la sugestión de creer que en realidad haya algo que esté fuera de regla y que necesite ajustarse, suplicando a ciegas que Dios nos auxilie. En la realidad divina no hay condición ninguna que necesite ser cambiada o curada. No hay nada que pueda mejorar la creación espiritual de Dios. Este es uno de los puntos de partida en la práctica de la Ciencia Cristiana, tan poderosa en su simplicidad. No perdamos el camino por la creencia errónea de que se necesiten complicados métodos mentales para la curación y la redención.

La Biblia nos dice que "la palabra de Dios es viva y eficaz, y más aguda que toda espada de dos filos" (Hebreos, 4:12). Una persona que se había esforzado largo tiempo por vencer una erupción cutánea que la desfiguraba mucho, encontró curación mediante la inspiración que le fué infundida por las palabras siguientes (Job, 11:13-15): "Si tú enderezares tu corazón, y extendieres hacia Dios tus manos, si habiendo iniquidad en tus manos, la alejares de ti, y no permitieres que la maldad habite en tus moradas, alzarás entonces tu rostro sin mácula." Así se demostró de nuevo el poder vivificador que se encuentra confiando en Dios y rechazando el error como ficticio.

Aprendamos a transformar toda oración en un reconocimiento agradecido de la totalidad de Dios. Tal oración significa la venida del Cristo, la Verdad, en la conciencia humana; y con esta venida aparece el hombre verdadero de la creación de Dios, cuya armonía y perfección queda por siempre inmutable.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

As a Family Travels In Mexico

A MEXICAN railway journey is infinitely more amusing than trips by rail elsewhere. . . . The train, for instance, stops at a lonely station in a vast dun-colored plain, planted everywhere in straight, never-ending lines of maguey. . . . Two antique, high-hung carriages . . .—they look as if they dated from the time of Maximilian, and probably do—have brought the hacendado, his imposing wife, two babies, three older children, a nurse for each baby, and two dressy, hatless young ladies, from the house to the train. . . . Besides a goodly number of venerable valises, they have brought with them the usual collection of cardboard hat boxes and tenates (a kind of flexible basket without handles, made of matting). Some of their effects are informally wrapped in bath towels of pleasing hues. It takes much time, a whirlwind of talk and all the remaining space in the car, to stow away everybody and everything; then as the train moves from the station there is a shrill chorus of good-bys and a prolonged wiggling of fingers through the windows at the son on the platform.

As it is only two o'clock in the afternoon, they undoubtedly were fortified by an elaborate midday meal about an hour and a half before, but at the next station oranges are offered for sale, so papa through the window buys a dozen oranges and everybody, maids and all—except the youngest baby—eats one. A few stations farther on we pass through a kind of an oasis where flowers are grown for the market. Short sections of the trunk of a banana tree, hollowed out, stopped at both ends and filled with gardenias, are held up to the window. Everyone exclaims, "Oh, que bonitas!" and as they have more things now than they can take care of, mamma buys one of them and, after a short mental struggle, the elder of the dressy young ladies buys another.

"How fragrant they are!" you murmur. . . . Papa, delighted, at once picks out one of the largest flowers and hands it to you across the aisle. Your thanks are profuse and there is a moment of intensely interested silence while you smell it and put it in your button-hole. Then you ask mamma what they are called in Spanish, and after she tells you—repeating the name emphatically four or five times—she asks you if they grow in your country. You reply yes, but that they are expensive—costing in midwinter sometimes as much as a dollar gold apiece. This announcement creates a tremendous sensation on the part of everyone, as mamma didn't pay a fifth of that sum for all of them. One of the dressy young ladies says she is going to count hers to see how much they would come to in the United States in midwinter; and now the bark of conversation having been successfully launched, you sail pleasantly along in it until the next station, where one of the three little girls interrupts with the exclamation that on the platform she sees some papayas. A papaya being a bulky, heavy fruit of irregular shape and the size of a large squash, papa naturally leans out of the window and acquires two—buying the second one, he explains, in case he should be disappointed in the flavor of the first. . . . After it is all over . . . you return for more talk, and for days afterwards, if your destination happens to be the same, you and papa wriggle fingers at each other from passing cabs, and you and mamma and the two dressy young ladies (who still haven't hats) bow as old friends.—From "Viva Mexico!" by CHARLES MACOMB FLANDRAU. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

The Listener

HE IS a man who always hears
A trumpet sounding in his ears,
Or golden bugles blowing loud,
Or flutes as quiet as a cloud.
He is not one to run from sound
Of rivers, leaping from the ground,
Or to some finite circle creep
Away from music, lost in sleep.
He would translate the smallest note
Uplifted from a silver throat
Into a miracle of grace,
He is the joyous of the race
With laughter written on his face.

HAROLD VINAL

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New Zealand Broadcasting Takes on Latest Equipment

News in Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Work is reported as having progressed on New Zealand's radio center, Broadcasting House in Wellington. The block is to contain the headquarters of the radiocasting services owned and operated by the Government, with local studios and outlets.

Hitherto the national radio service has had only one genuinely up-to-date station built especially for radiocasting, 1YA, Auckland, whose layout has drawn warm praise from visiting artists. Other stations have necessarily been converted buildings.

The main problem of the Wellington building design has been the reconciliation of the requirements of the structural and acoustical engineers plus the fact that Wellington has an earthquake probability. Steel was suggested naturally but for sound insulating purposes it was considered unsuitable, because it transmits noise. A compromise plan was adopted, whereby steel frame construction was used for the main part of the building and the studios were built of brick and insulated from the rest of the building by rubber. The studios are to be insulated from the building as well as from each other.

Planned are one large concert studio and two medium-sized studios for orchestral and choral work, and a number of smaller studios for talks and plays. A great deal of recording of programs is now done at the present headquarters, and there will be much fuller facilities for this work in the new building.

The Broadcasting House stands on what is regarded as one of the best sites in Wellington, behind the Parliamentary Buildings. There will be room for extensions and the erection of a Conservatorium of Music that is part of the original project. The site next to Broadcasting House has been marked for the National Library; and the two buildings will form an impressive cultural center.

Pictures From London?

Though the television images received this winter by Radio Corporation of America engineers at Riverhead, L. I., from the British Broadcasting Company's transmitter in London are only a laboratory curiosity at present, it is entirely within the realm of possibility that some day we may hear the announcer on our television set say, "We now bring you the Lord Mayor's procession from London."

Just 10 years ago it may be recalled was the first sound radiocast relay by short waves across the Atlantic Ocean from England to the United States. It was on Jan. 21, 1937, that a faint signal was first received in Long Island from the English television transmitters in London. The sound channel was on 41.5 megacycles and the video, or picture signal, was on 45 megacycles. Between that date and the middle of March these signals were received on several occasions. The sound channels were so well received that recordings were made. It was in January of that year that the R. C. A. began observation of the signals from London.

Normally, these signals, which are on a wavelength of about seven meters, are not reflected by the ionosphere, and consequently their range is generally only slightly greater than the optical horizon. However, a greater ionization density was expected as the 11-year cycle of solar activity approached a climax.

Accordingly, with the approach of the fall of 1938, observation schedules were resumed. The London signals were first received in October, and pictures were being observed in November. A motion picture camera was set up and portions of the picture program were photographed in December.

The television receiver incorporated two stages of radio frequency, and a rhombic antenna 800 feet long and 150 feet wide was made available for reception of the London signals. Images could occasionally be seen on the screen of the receiver, but the subject matter on the screen generally appeared in duplicate, owing to the fact that the London signals arrived by several paths of varying lengths to Riverhead.

Television Publicized

Britain's first television demonstration and installation van has been placed on the road by a well-known British radio manufacturing company.

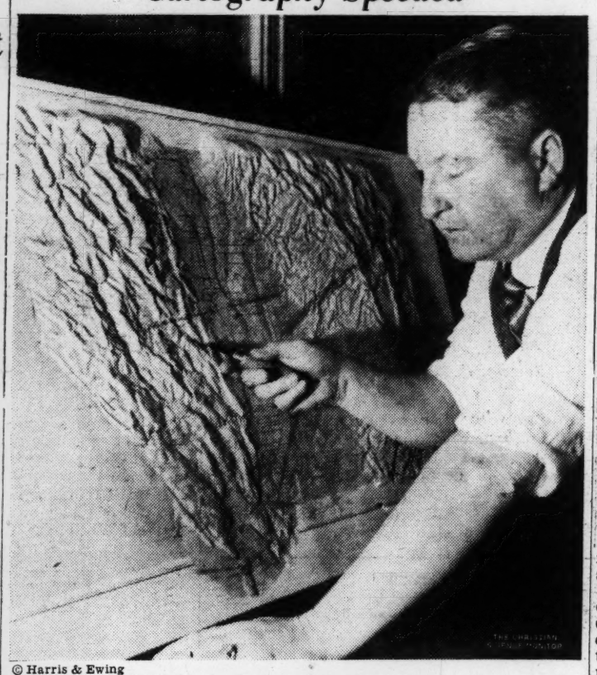
It is completely fitted out to enable television pictures to be viewed in the van. In addition, it includes all the tools and apparatus necessary to make permanent installations.

On the roof, mounted like a fire-escape, are extending ladders and two collapsible antenna masts. The latter can be extended to a height of 30 feet, and erected, complete with dipole, by one man.

Inside the van are carried television and other receivers, complete sets of spare valves and tubes, and a variety of test gear, tools, and fixing brackets.

Especially efficient springing was necessary to protect the costly cathode-ray tubes and valves from damage. The demonstration vehicle, which is the first of a fleet, is one of the latest Fordson 15-cwt vans.

Cartography Speeded



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Making a Map With a Hammer

John Braund, cartographer for the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has perfected an electric hammer with which he is able to produce relief maps quickly. They show all details of topography. The map is printed on thin metal, and then the hammer does the rest.

After Earthquake Chile Plans For Temblor-Proof Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—While politicians continue to disagree about the ways and means of raising money to rebuild the earthquake-razed towns of Southern Chile, architects have advanced to a large measure of agreement on their plans for new temblor-proof constructions. The Government is committed to accept the recommendations of the architects' association, which has had the support of geological and seismological experts in investigation of architectural reactions to the quake; so that the type of future home visualized by this body will most probably be realized. There is no fear of the money not being available, as government and Congress are unanimous in their generosity; only temporary disagreement exists about loans and taxes.

National architects plan that future constructions, home or office, shall be "chained," preferably of steel, but not totally excluding wood or other basic materials. The chain must be complete and balconies, verandas and every class of adornment linked integrally to the whole structure. Needless loss of life occurred on a large scale in Concepcion and Chillan because residential and office façades did not conform to this elementary architectural requirement in a seismic region.

Chained Edifice Demanded

What the Chileans call the "chained" edifice was made compulsory in a general building ordinance enacted after the Talca earthquake a decade ago, but, naturally the amount of construction since then, in what essentially is a rural area, has not been very great. It is important to note, however, that practically each one of the few buildings erected in accordance with this law withstood the shocks.

But the architectural problem presented by the national disaster is not as simple as all that. There were cases where imported steel cage-like structures collapsed in business districts while hundreds of wooden shacks remained intact in working class areas. The latter fact, as well as other evidence, has induced investigators to advocate a more shallow foundation to allow for flexibility, while the Government has dispatched a geological mission to study subsoil variations. Then there were cases of the collapse of reinforced cement buildings, while next to their ruins today, standing perfectly intact, are old timber houses and bungalows.

Chilean architects have accounted for these idiosyncracies to a certain extent. Their answer goes back to the "chained" structure. Adobe bricks, and concrete withstood the shock in the order given, but it is admitted there were many cases of concrete failing where armoring was not completely linked. There were more frequent cases of defective flooring and too heavy roofing material. The future elimination of tiles is a foregone conclusion.

Verdict for National Plan

The professional verdict is practically unanimous, therefore, that national technical planning—a principle already conceded by President Pedro Aguirre—will involve a "chained" or "caged" home. The casing should be of concrete but adobe is not objected to. The lightest possible partition and roofing materials are stipulated. The lesson of the timber homes and shacks is not forgotten. It accounts for a division of architectural thought about foundation-work for the new structures designed to stand up to Nature in its destructive moods. Many, undoubtedly the majority, argue that foundations must go down as deep as necessary to fasten the structure to the earth. Others prefer the "cage" to rest on shallow foundations.

There is no other lesson in timber. Its inflammability rules it out in future plans—that is, as a basic material.

Architectural style will most likely follow that of the one and double story Spanish colonial style. In fact, expansive "patios" are strongly recommended as strengthening as well as broadening the structure. The bright but heavy roof tiles which were an attractive feature of the colonial type of home must be sacrificed. A lighter, less dangerous material will be employed, though undoubtedly it will not be devoid of the design and color to blend with this type of architecture. High buildings, even skyscrapers, are not tabooed, but, it is asked, why run risks in a region where there is plenty of ground space?

Considering New Sites

Destruction was so complete in some of the towns—Chillan and Cauquenes, to name only two—that leaders in the political as well as the construction world are inquiring if it would not be preferable to build anew on different sites. The architects, especially, insist that sentimental reasons must not stand in the way of future technical planning. They claim that "home town sentiment" triumphed at Copiapo and Vallenar, partially destroyed towns in a northern Chilean earthquake some years back. They are convinced that professional arguments will prevail this time, especially as their ideas of national technical planning have been accepted.

It has also been asked whether it is essential that all the destroyed towns should be restored. Many, though not those with immediate vested interests, favor mergers, with two or even three old towns converted into one new town. The Government, so far as it can take its mind off immediate relief, appears to be in favor of some such solution, with the reservation that there must be no new urban concentration at the expense of agriculture. As it is, the earthquake disaster, the human losses in which have not yet been revealed, has accentuated a serious shortage of farm labor. Army conscripts are assisting in gathering the crop harvests.

Concepcion to Rise Again

It is taken for granted that Concepcion, third city of the republic and "queen of the south," will rise again from its partially ruined condition, more beautiful than ever; but the utility of reconstructing all the surrounding inland towns has been questioned. Many of these were the relics of a colonial system whose economic life was only revived by the advent of the railroad. To a certain extent, they are market towns, though by no means centers of or essential to the development of surrounding agriculture. Their existence provided additional charm to one of the most beautiful regions in the central Chilean valley.

Their destruction is deplored but there will be considerable meditation before deciding on restoration. National economists argue that motorized transport and modern amenities of life, especially radio and wheeled entertainment, have eliminated the old necessity of conglomerated residence in rural areas. There are political objections to this argument—but that is another matter!

Where towns are restored the plaza will have even more importance than in times of colonial planning. Architects declare that the plaza is as essential to the town as the patio to the home. It cannot have escaped universal notice that, during the earthquake, as on occasions of nearly every class of calamity, the plaza has been the rallying-point for communal safety, relief and reorganization. Therefore, as new Chilean centers of population arise, the ample provision of such open spaces will be guaranteed. They have their additional attractions as public gardens and children's playgrounds.

Palestine Workers Succeed in Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Emphasis on unrest in Palestine—and the search at the London conference for a solution to conflicting Arab and Jewish demands—does not always permit attention to focus on some of the quieter and constructive developments which continue to be a part of the general progress of this politically vexed area.

Among such developments are the co-operative organizations which have been progressing rapidly not only within the Jewish community. For an Arab co-operative movement has now been started as well, though it has scarcely advanced beyond the embryonic stage.

Workers' co-operation here has advanced step by step with the general labor movement, and many lines of activity which lend themselves to co-operative organization have been organized by the workers' movement. Agriculture, industry, building, credit, housing, consumption, and marketing have all been brought either wholly or partially into the co-operative framework.

By the end of 1937, the latest period for which figures are available, there were more than 870 Jewish co-operative societies, with a membership of almost 150,000, out of a total Jewish population of less than half a million.

Colonization on the basis of mixed farming is perhaps the largest facet of workers' co-operation in Palestine. This movement claims 110 collective settlements and 81 smallholders settlements. The communal settlements had almost 13,000 members at the end of 1937 and the smallholders 3,911. The total capital invested in these two types of settlements is more than £3,000,000.

There are also 31 general agricultural societies, with 1,140 members. The workers' settlements attached to the capitalist settlements present what is believed to be a unique form of agricultural organization. Part of their income derives from their members working out as hired labor in private enterprises. Sixty-three such settlements cultivate 3,000 acres of their own land.

There are 54 agricultural marketing societies, which disposed of about 80 per cent of the Jewish agricultural products last year.

The largest of the marketing co-operatives, Tnuvah, centralizes the sale of milk, butter, cream, cheese, eggs, vegetables, fruit, and poultry. Tnuvah is divided into three regional organizations—in Jerusalem, Haifa, and Tel Aviv. In 1932 Tnuvah received and distributed for the colonies 5,621,750 litres of milk; in 1937, 19,000,000. Total sales of Tnuvah increased from £200,000 in 1933 to £566,712 in 1937.

Within the network of workers' agricultural co-operation, Yakhin, a co-operative for agricultural contracting, particularly in the branch of citriculture, takes an important place. It undertakes planting and cultivation of groves as well as the preparation of small mixed farms for future settlers. The value of contracts undertaken by Yakhin in 1937 amounted £300,000.

Particularly in the last few years, as a result of the slowing down of the colonizing work of the Jewish Agency, the need of some instrument for centralizing capital resources, strengthening the existing workers' settlements, and founding new ones, has been urgently felt. This function has fallen to a co-operative society, Nir, with which 97 collective settlements were affiliated in 1937. These settlements then had a population of 21,670, a total area of land of 70,000 acres and an investment of capital exceeding $10,000,000.

Credit societies have taken an important part in the general co-operative movement. There are 113 Jewish workers' Credit and Thrift Societies in Palestine—49 in the cities and the remainder located in various workers' colonies. The capital of these thrift societies, with 86,697 members, amounted to £417,267 in 1937 and the savings to £3,136,070.

The Workers' Bank, which from the formal point of view cannot be termed a co-operative, is nevertheless the financial instrument of the co-operative activities of the workers' movement. Its capital in mid-1938 reached a sum of £150,000, and its deposits almost £500,000. Its turnover has risen from £958,600 in 1922 to £12,600,000 in 1937.

Thousands of workers from town and country are provided with a central purchasing organization known as Hamashbir Hamerkazi. The wholesale warehouse for purchases has been completely reorganized and special attention is being given to the formation of consumers' co-operatives, in town and country. Workers' housing is another problem which is occupying a great deal of attention.

Perhaps the most important of the co-partnerships of labor are those for transport. All passenger traffic by autobus and taxi in and between the towns, and by far the largest part of the transport of goods is in the hands of drivers' co-operatives.

The working week in all co-partnerships of labor is 48 hours, spread over a six-day week, with extra pay for overtime.

World Women's Day Is Observed by Soviet

MOSCOW (AP)—Soviet Russia observed International Women's Day March 8, ordered by the Communist Party Central Committee as a "mass political demonstration showing the tremendous difference between the oppressed condition of women in capitalist countries and the free and equal status of Soviet women."

Newspapers published numerous photographs of women who won recognition as Stakhanoff ("speed-up") factory workers, tractor drivers on farms, locomotive engineers, airplane pilots, or Soviet officials.

French Center Set At Virginia College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The president, John Stewart Bryan, announced that the College of William and Mary at Williamsburg had accepted an invitation to become a member of the French Information Center, which furnishes Americans with information about France.

William and Mary College is the second school to become a member of the center. Yale was the first. Accepting the invitation tendered by M. Pierre de Lanux, former director of the Paris Bureau of the League of Nations, President Bryan wrote:

"The College of William and Mary in Virginia, which cared for many French wounded in the war for our national independence, has on its walls a perpetual reminder of the names of French soldiers who laid down their lives in Virginia that Americans might be free. Therefore, this college gladly co-operates in the further extension of information concerning conditions in and further purposes of France today."

Eight College Men Win Fellowships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Charles A. Coffin Fellowships totaling $5,000 for carrying on advanced research in the physical sciences during the coming school year, have been granted to eight college graduates.

The students will carry on their work in five different educational institutions, three at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; two at Johns Hopkins, and one each at Columbia, Harvard and Ohio State Universities.

The fellowships awarded are: Robert J. Dwyer, Norwood, Ohio; Marritt L. Kronberg, Baltimore, Maryland; Edgar Leifer, Brooklyn, New York; Philip C. Magnusson Seattle, Washington; Julius P. Molnar, Toledo, Ohio; Dale Pollack, Haddon Heights, New Jersey; Lawrence J. Reimert, Allentown, Pennsylvania; and William J. Taylor, New York City.

New Mexico to Tax Outstate Purchases

SANTA FE, N. M. (AP) — Gov. John Miles received a proposed use tax law, March 8, by which the State would levy a two per cent assessment on purchases made outside New Mexico.

The measure received the Governor's support in the Legislature, where it was passed without opposition.

Residents traveling outside the State to shop would have to report and pay the tax on their purchases, unless the State where the purchases are made had a sales tax. The levy also would be imposed on all purchases from mail order houses.

Sponsors said the measure was designed primarily to protect merchants in the State who pay the sales tax.

A number of exemptions are provided, including mining machinery, products of New Mexico farms, gasoline or motor fuel electricity, gas for fuel consumed in manufacturing, livestock feeds, seeds, plants, fertilizer and newsprint.

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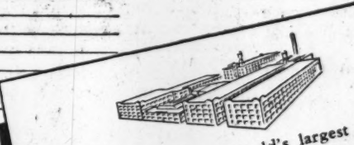
Your Time

Saved because Realsilk calls on you, through representatives, at home or office. You select at leisure. No shopping hurry; no parking worry.



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CLAUDE H. BENNETT - General Manager

"TAKE A LOOK" AT THE HOTTEST PRICE NEWS OF 1939!.....

See This New Dodge Luxury Liner!
Then "Take a Look" at the Price Tag!

WHEN you're checking the big motor-car news of 1939, save Dodge a place at the top of the list! Why? Because not just one outstanding achievement, but *two*, have made this new Dodge one of the most talked about new cars in years!

First, Dodge engineers "went to town" with more new ideas than were ever built into any new Dodge model!

Secondly, with all its wonderful new advances, Dodge came through with the "hottest" price news of 1939! Not only a host of *extra* values at no extra price... but a host of extra values at a price *many dollars lower than last year!*

If you haven't carefully inspected this new 1939 Dodge, do so right away. Take a look at every part of it. Above all, don't forget to take a look at the famous Dodge Engine. It not only gives you all the proven money-saving features that have won for Dodge a nation-wide reputation for economy, but offers, for 1939, new advancements for even more efficient operation! Remember, too, that famous Dodge Dependability which means even greater economy in longer life and freedom from repair!

No wonder Dodge can afford to say: "*Take a Look ... that's all Dodge asks!*"

TAKE A LOOK AT THESE NEW LOWER PRICES!

Coupes $756 and up

Sedans $815 and up

ALL FEDERAL TAXES INCLUDED

These are Detroit delivered prices and include all standard equipment: bumpers, bumper guards, spare tire and wheel, safety glass, fenders and sheet metal painted to match standard body color. Transportation, state and local taxes (if any), extra.

Visit Your Dodge Dealer For Delivered Prices In Your Locality

Tune in on the Major Bowes Original Amateur Hour, Every Thursday, 9 to 10 P. M., Eastern Standard Time

GOOD NEWS FOR USED CAR BUYERS!

Now you can get a Dodge *used* car which, in many ways, is just as modern as many competitive make 1939 *new* cars—*and get it for only a fraction of the cost!* Here's why: there's such a great demand for the new 1939 Dodge that buyers are actually turning in fine late model Dodge cars 'way ahead of time! And these cars, still "youngsters" in mileage and looks, are now being sold by Dodge dealers at amazingly low prices! What's more, the demand for the new 1939 Dodge by owners of other makes of cars is giving your Dodge dealer one of the finest assortments of all makes and models of used cars in your locality! See your nearby Dodge dealer today!

Modern as Tomorrow

DODGE LUXURY LINER SPECIAL SEDAN, $815 DELIVERED IN DETROIT... FEDERAL TAXES INCLUDED... SPARE TIRE, WHEEL AND ALL STANDARD EQUIPMENT INCLUDED... STATE AND LOCAL TAXES EXTRA

TAKE A LOOK! New Dodge Engine with all the famous Dodge economy features, plus new advances for even more efficient operation!

TAKE A LOOK! New handy gearshift near the steering wheel! Nothing new to learn! Floor is clear for real comfort for three in front!

TAKE A LOOK! New 27% larger Dodge luggage compartment! It's *completely concealed* beneath windstreamed rear ensemble!

TAKE A LOOK! New headlights for safer night driving! Greater visibility in rain, fog and snow! Grille guards, pictured above, at slight extra cost.

THE NEW 1939 DODGE LUXURY LINER!

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1939

Federal Loans To N. E. Farms Surge Upward

Reach $300,000 in Bay State alone—Up sharply as result of flood and hurricane damage.

Federal loans to New England farmers whose credit and resources have decreased to the point where they are no longer considered the best investment risk by banks or private investors have increased 100 per cent since the beginning of the fiscal year in July, with an equal surge forward expected for the coming three months, Roger F. Clapp, District Supervisor of the Farm Security Administration in Boston, said today.

Loans totaling $300,000 have been made in Massachusetts alone since beginning of the service in 1935. Secured by farm equipment and property except land, loans average about $900 each.

Because of the damage to crops wrought by the heavy rainfall last summer and the hurricane in September, more than 1,000 loans to farmers in the New England States —with the exception of Maine, a separate district—have been approved by the local office and Washington. Approximately 1,500 more are anticipated by administration officials from these five States, which is expected to exhaust the $1,500,000 allotment for this district.

Hard Times for Farmers

The March-June period is usually the heaviest for this Federal agency. But the unusually large number of applications expected during the next three months is due more to the realization by fertilizer, seed, and other farm-supply firms that they can no longer carry farmers on their books for indefinite periods, Mr. Clapp said. Many of them are at the end of their rope so far as credit is concerned, he stated.

As a result of the poor record the farming industry has made during the past few years, the usual credit sources are not available to the farmer, he continued. Banks for the most part today are commercially inclined, he said, and in every State except Vermont are unwilling or unfitted to consider farm loans. In Vermont, the situation is changed slightly by the membership of farmers on the boards of directors of many of the banks.

Many of the thousands of farm families in New England have found a solution in the help offered by the Farm Security Administration, the supervisor declared. The Administration authorizes loans to finance purchase of necessary farm supplies, livestock, seed, fertilizer, feed, tools, household equipment and temporary food and clothing requirements.

Must Be Real Farmers

Applicants must be bona fide farmers, receiving the majority of their income from farm operation; the situation, when analyzed, must show its worthiness for credit from the Federal agency; probably expenses and income must be carefully checked and loans made against the favorable balance.

Farm Security Administration officials rely to a large degree on the man and his ability. The regulations are strict, and he must show a capacity for managing his farm, and a reasonable demand for what it will produce.

A loan will not be made unless the borrower's farm plan shows that he can produce enough cash income to pay off the debt. The loans are made for a period of years, in order that the farmer will not be required to wipe out his debt with the proceeds of his season's crop, and be back at the same point he started from in the previous year.

Because WPA relief is merely emergency in nature, established to "tide over" depressions during industrial unemployment, it could not be applied to the farmer's needs, said Mr. Clapp. Some more permanent form of long-term credit is necessary.

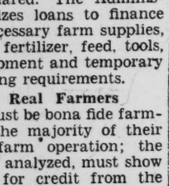
Childs Restaurants Share In Anniversary Observance

The three Childs restaurants in Boston throughout this week will participate in the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of the first Childs restaurant, in New York, in 1889.

The Childs Company, which has restaurants in 23 cities in the United States and Canada, was the first to employ waitresses, thus opening a new field of employment to women. Special anniversary window displays will include the typical Childs waitress as the central figure.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Fair early tonight; increasing cloudiness and not so cold tonight, with lowest temperature in the lower 20's; Thursday cloudy with rising temperature, becoming threatening, probably with light snow or rain late Thursday afternoon or at night; moderate northerly winds, shifting to east.

Maine: Fair and not quite so cold on coast tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness and warmer; snow Thursday night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Thursday cloudy and warmer followed by light snow beginning Thursday afternoon or night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and not quite so cold tonight; Thursday cloudy with slowly rising temperature followed by snow or rain beginning Thursday afternoon or night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest and north winds becoming east or southeast and increasing Thursday and fair weather tonight becoming overcast Thursday followed by rain or snow beginning late Thursday afternoon or night.

Official Temperatures

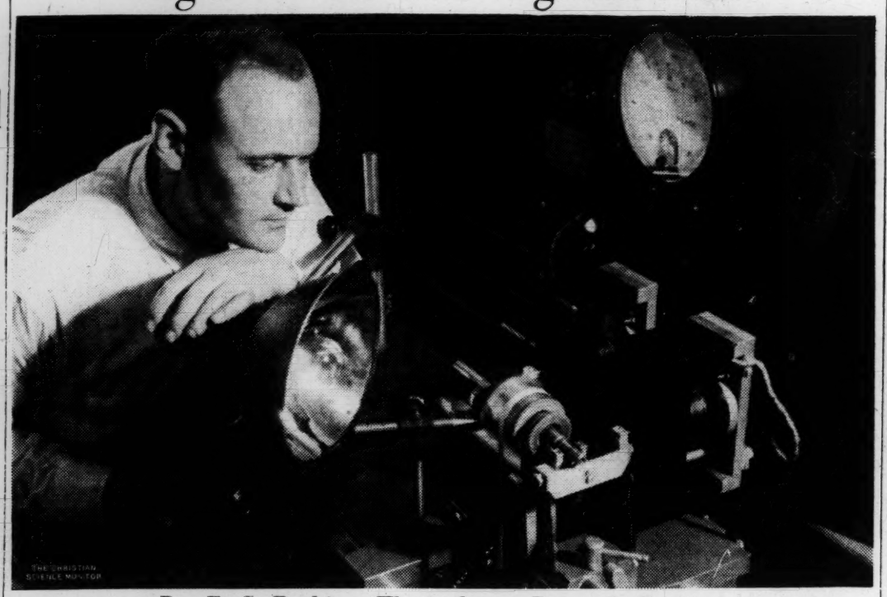
	A	B		A	B
Boston	13	13	New Orleans	58	54
Bermuda	60	60	New York	20	18
Chicago	28	26	Norfolk	38	38
Kansas City	44	44	Philadelphia	24	24
Los Angeles	50	48	St. Louis	34	32
Minneapolis	16	14	San Francisco	48	44
			Washington	28	28

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 8.
B—Minimum, March 7.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:09 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Thursday, 1:31 a. m.; height 10.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:11 p. m.

Light Is Mobilized Against Noise



Dr. F. C. Rushing, Westinghouse Research Engineer

Dr. Rushing, co-developer of the "dynetric balancer" which detects how much the whirling rotor of an electric motor is off balance, thus causing it to hum.

Light and Lump of Putty May Stop Motor Humming

Research mobilizes even light today, in its fight against noise. The hum of electric motors is one of the bothersome, unnecessary noises Dr. F. C. Rushing, Westinghouse research engineer, is attempting to eliminate through use of a Stroboglow lamp, patterned in fundamentals after the high speed Edgerton stroboscope developed at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The lamp is one in which the light flashes on and off as often as 1,800 times a minute. Through their studies engineers find motors that hum are motors where the rotor is slightly off balance. By placing such an unbalanced rotor in a balancing machine or "dynetric balancer," revolving it 1,800 revolutions per minute, and synchronizing revolutions with the flashing lamp, the engineer through the machine sees and feels exactly where and how much the rotor is off balance.

Placing a perfectly balanced rotor in the balancer, for example, it can easily be observed that no hum is apparent. Place a bit of putty on one side of the rotor, however, and the noise is typically bad. Turn on the lamp and presto, the lump of putty stands out immediately as the offender.

Eventually, it is planned to use similar equipment to test even the larger rotors of giant electric motors and the rotors of giant turbines.

Check Called on Expansion Of New Hampshire Sport Plans

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 8—Belknap County has spent a big lot of money to match W. P. A. aid in development of its Recreational Area at Gilford, which was expected to become the leading winter sports center of the East. But there has been considerable question as to whether the project represents an asset or a liability.

The whole matter was brought into the open when financial examination showed what a burden the undertaking had become. The latest plan called for a $96,000 community building; but the Laconia Taxpayers' Association has obtained an injunction against the Belknap County Commissioners, to prevent them from proceeding with construction. It was shown that the Recreational Development, if expanded, would only entail a burden on taxpayers, since there was no evidence that income would meet the additional expense.

* * *

Student Exile

Colby Junior College at New London, N. H., has a German exile, Leiselotte Froelich, in its student body, who has been in this country since Christmas, compelled to leave Germany because her "ancestors had practiced the Jewish religion." She came to visit friends, and she is remaining to continue her studies.

Hurricane Salvage

By June 30 the Northeastern Timber Salvage Corporation expects that its operations in New Hampshire will have provided a $13,000,000 boost to business. In explaining the program of the corporation, H. L. Borden, State Director, says that "if there is 600,000,000 feet to salvage and it is all salvaged, the payment for the logs alone will bring over $7,000,000 into New Hampshire. The sawing of this material will add $4,500,000 more. In addition to that, there is the overhead cost necessary to handle this enormous task by the government." Under items of cost, he mentions food, clothing, labor, and equipment.

Up to Feb. 18, the 158 State receiving stations had taken in 66,000,000 feet of logs. A tabulation of the payments for the first 21,697,133 board feet of white pine logs purchased shows that their owners were paid $257,656, or an average of $11.88 per thousand board feet. Director Borden also points out that 15 sawmills are under contract with the Timber Salvage administration and are sawing the logs at dry storage sites. It is expected that the number of sawmills will be boosted to 80 when the program gets going at full speed.

Around the Corner—

"Over Here"—Perhaps it's a significant indication of the popular feeling toward war scares these days—perhaps not. But anyway, in contrast to George M. Cohan's "Over There" which was so enthusiastically sung in 1917, a new song "Over Here" has just been written by Al Maister, Boston songwriter, and Chick Floyd, pianist with Leighton Noble's orchestra. It is to be played for the first time by that orchestra tomorrow night in a program broadcast by the Columbia System half an hour after midnight.

The song eulogizes the United States as a country in which to remain in peace and safety.

* * *

Traveling Cat—When Dan Driscoll, railway mail clerk at St. Albans, Vt., opened a mail pouch the other day, he took out the letters as usual, but found there was an extra parcel —a live parcel—still left in the bottom of the sack. The surprise package proved to be a kitten, which had hid in the pouch the day before in the Salem, Mass., post office, and had taken a ride up country at the expense of the Government.

* * *

More Smoky Than Homey—A nice crackling fire in the Executive Chamber hearth in the State House would give a rather more homey look to the place, Governor Leverett Saltonstall decided the other day. He touched a match to kindling placed in the fireplace—unused for nearly a century, it is believed.

The reason for the lack of use soon became apparent. Smoke billowed out from the chimney, driving the Governor from the room. Evidently, he remarked, the draft is "not so good."

* * *

Gull's Eye View—The completion of the new Suffolk County Courthouse has resulted in much extra ringing of the phone in the Maritime Association's office in the Chamber of Commerce Building. The reason is that from the high windows of the Courthouse there is a nice view of the harbor—a view in which many changing details pique the curiosity of observers. The Maritime Association seems to be one of their first thoughts when it comes to satisfying this curiosity.

New England A. F. of L. Plans Regional Meet

Unions of the American Federation of Labor, which have been influential in New England for more than half a century, will hold their first all-New England, regional conference in Boston March 25-26, it was learned today.

The veteran labor organization will demonstrate its solidarity and strength at a conference in the Hotel Bradford attended by represenatives of some 300,000 union members in six States—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

State Federations, Central Labor Unions and local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. were invited this week by John Murphy, regional director of the Federation for New England, and enthusiastic responses have been received already from many unions, it is stated.

While the actual number of A. F. of L. members in New England is not known at the Boston offices of the Massachusetts Federation, observers estimate there must be at least 300,000 such members since the membership in Massachusetts alone is between 200,000 and 250,000. There are 1,100 unions in the Massachusetts Federation.

The object of the conference will be to discuss legislation affecting labor and to consider other topics of interest to unions, it was said.

Vanderbilt Cuts $1,253,743 From Budget for Year

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8 (AP) —Slashing $1,253,743.71 from total appropriations for the present year, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt today presented to the General Assembly a budget calling for State operating expenses of $15,210,070.28 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940.

Declaring that he believed this reduction would bring State expenses virtually to "rock-bottom," unless services are to be damaged seriously, the Governor said that revenues now in sight for the next fiscal year would fall $1,558,421.31 short of his proposed outlays.

To avert borrowing to make up this deficit, Governor Vanderbilt proposed the levying of a 2-cent tax on every package of cigarettes sold in the State, to raise $1,000,000, and an increase of 25 cents per gallon in service charge on distilled liquor imported into the State, to raise $162,000. He suggested several other minor tax increases, without expressing personal preference as to which should be adopted, to raise the remaining $396,500 necessary to balance his budget.

Virtually every department of the State Government under the new budget would spend substantially less in the next fiscal year than was appropriated for the current year, the savings resulting largely from recent reorganization of the departments by Governor Vanderbilt. No reductions, however, are proposed for relief or other aid appropriations.

Governor Tries To Get U. S. Aid On Road Repair

Insists however on two-year cessation of new highway construction as economy move.

Despite the warning of William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, that Massachusetts would lose $3,200,000 in Federal grants if the State abandoned new highway construction for 1939 and 1940, Governor Leverett Saltonstall today was ready to ascertain from the Federal Government whether the grants might not be available for maintenance highway work.

The Callahan warning was issued yesterday before the Joint Committee on Ways and Means where the Public Works Department budget was under consideration. The budget for the next two years, as submitted by the Governor, provides for no new construction in 1939 and 1940.

Ordinarily the State appropriates money to match Federal grants under the Hayden-Cartwright Act. However, the Governor would in the next two years send the money involved back to the cities and towns for their own highway work as a means of reducing the expenditures for legal highways out of real estate taxation.

Mr. Callahan said that the state highways are badly in need of repair because of damage done by the winter weather.

After the hearing the Governor said a check would be made with the Federal Government to determine whether the grants could be obtained without new construction. He claimed that the State highways were in good condition.

"More gasoline money should be turned over to the cities and towns for use on their local roads so that the real estate taxpayers will not be forced to bear the burden," he added.

Henry Parkman, Jr., Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston, reiterated previous demands from Massachusetts mayors that all so-called Chapter 90 and Chapter 81 road work, that is work for which the State contributes a portion of the money, be discontinued for the next two years and that the amount involved—$4,675,000—be distributed to the cities and towns. This would be in addition to the $5,000,000 annual distribution proposed by the Governor in his budget.

Walter E. Downey, State Commissioner of Education, before the same committee estimated that his proposed increase from $50 to $60 in the tuition fee of State teachers colleges next year and from $60 to $70 the following year would result in an increased income of the Department of $99,000 for the two-year period.

In addition to increasing the income of the Department, the Commissioner said he plans to drop any activities which he deems unnecessary. Regarding pay cuts, the Commissioner said: "I don't believe in pay cuts unless they are absolutely necessary."

Goats Eat Cans? It's Rank Gossip!

Goats do not eat tin cans but they chew the paper wrappers off and lick the glue underneath, members of the Joint Legislative Committee on Agriculture and Public Health was informed today. The tin can appetite, the committee was told, is a dream of cartoonists.

This information was vouchsafed in the course of a hearing at which Allen J. Blackhall of Norwell, president of the Massachusetts Council of the Milk Goat Breeders Association, told the committee that between 2,000 and 3,000 goat breeders favor legislation which would regulate the production and sale of goats' milk. He said there is no legislation on the statute books dealing specifically with goat's milk or State inspection of the animals.

Income Tax Ramifications

Frank A Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said today that if the Supreme Court rules that a State may tax the salaries of Federal employees, then Massachusetts will be able to require operators of Federal trucks and cars to obtain drivers' licenses and pay these fees.

Y. W. C. A. Worker

© G. Maillard Kesslere

Miss Cora Deng

National Industrial Secretary for the group in China

Chinese Y. W. C. A. Worker Is Guest Of Boston Group

While Bostonians this week are giving their generous support to an exhibition for Chinese relief, there has been visiting in their midst one who could tell them a story that would make them more eager than ever to increase that support. Characteristically enough, however, Miss Deng Yu Dju, or Miss Cora Deng to use the Anglo-Saxon version, Chinese guest of the Young Women's Christian Association, does not dwell upon the heart-breaking aspects of the situation at home. One would never guess, for instance, from a casual meeting with this diminutive, vivacious daughter of China that the reason she is in this country for an extended period of study is because her particular work has largely ceased on account of the war.

For the past eight years Miss Deng has been Industrial Secretary with the National Y. W. C. A. of China. The daughter of Christian Chinese parents, she started her work with the Y. W. C. A. in 1921 in Changsha. When she finished her college training at Ginling in 1926, she became attached to the national Y. W. C. A. working with students in the Yangtze Valley and later with industrial workers. In the latter position her work lay in helping local units of the Y. W. C. A. to develop program activities for industrial girls, promoting workers' education, and conferring with many groups of young students who feel their work on the reconstruction of China will need a full understanding of the problems of the laboring classes.

Under Miss Deng's leadership Y. W. C. A. work with industrial groups had become well established in seven large cities in China. This work is spoken of in the past tense, because, as Miss Deng explained, nearly all the factories with which she had to do have been blown to pieces. Everywhere there is unemployment. Many of her club girls have joined with other young people in devoting all their efforts to patriotic activities. Y. W. C. A. work in these cities is chiefly concerned with the pressing needs of relief, with preserving life and maintaining health.

Turning to the subject of Chinese young people in general, Miss Deng described them as being very active and impatient. They want to do something not only to help their country win the war, but to have a hand in the social re-birth which is taking place as China fights for her life. These young people, from workers groups to college students, have not yet organized themselves in any kind of well-defined "youth movement," according to Miss Deng, but literally thousand upon thousands of them have been giving up their own careers and interests to do something for their country in its days of hardship.

While she is in this country Miss Deng will carry on advanced study in economics and sociology and spend time in observing industrial and labor conditions here. This summer she will go to Geneva on a fellowship for three months to work with the International Labor Office and to attend sessions of the executive committee of the World's Council of the Y. W. C. A., whose headquarters are in Geneva.

Juvenile Court System Throughout State Urged

After 33 years of successful trial in Boston the Juvenile Court system should now be extended throughout the Commonwealth, the Legislative Committee on the Judiciary was told this morning by Judge Philip Rubenstein.

Explaining that District Court Judges now usually reserve a morning a week for the hearing of juvenile cases, Judge Rubenstein said that the questions of law posed in cases involving minors were usually secondary to the other considerations and that only courts tuned to recognizing and meeting the special needs of childhood should handle such cases.

He proposed that two more judges be added in Boston and that six be named for other parts of the State. His recommendation ran somewhat counter to that of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall who has suggested that need for such Juvenile Courts be analyzed by a special commission.

Judge Rubenstein said his own experience with the Boston Juvenile Court had been that very little question of law was involved in most cases, but that rather it required application of common sense. In addition, he said, a Juvenile Court judge must have a thorough knowledge of all the social agencies and be able to apply their services to the needs of the underprivileged boys and girls haled into court.

It requires time and effort to do these things, Judge Rubenstein declared, and insisted that the regular District Courts were not set-up to handle such cases.

U. S. Acts on Peabody Postal Site

Dispossess proceedings were instituted today by Assistant United States Attorney Edward O. Gourdin, against occupants of two frame dwellings and a transportation company in Peabody, Mass., to make it possible to begin erection of a $31,000 Post Office at the junction of Foster and Summer Streets in that city. The occupants of the buildings to be demolished to make way for the new structure have failed to vacate the premises since the Government acquired title to the land.

Mr. Gourdin said he will argue the case in Federal District Court on Monday.

Another Cold Night Is Forecast

Temperatures about 10 degrees below freezing may be expected in Greater Boston tonight, with increasingly cloudy skies, the Boston Weather Bureau states at noon today.

Clear, cold, polar air hangs over the northeastern portions of the country, bringing subzero temperatures to northern New York State and New England, the Bureau reported. Readings from 14 to 50 below were reported between Northern Maine and Ontario. Freezing weather extended as far south as the western Texas-Mexico boundary.

A heavy snow storm at Yarmouth, N. S., held the Eastern Steamship liner Yarmouth there for nearly 24 hours after its usual sailing time. The vessel, due in Boston this morning, did not sail until noon today when visibility became sufficient. It will arrive tomorrow morning, instead.

Although a 45-mile-an-hour gale was blowing off Boston, all other ships arrived on time this morning, some of them with a thin coating of ice. Mariners said the wind was strong and gusty and at times attained a velocity much greater than 45 miles an hour.

Boston weather tomorrow is expected to be slightly warmer with moderate northerly winds shifting to easterly or southeasterly and with light snow or rain in the late afternoon or evening.

Town Official for Racing Ousted

A Wareham Mass., selectman who misjudged the attitude of his constituents on dog racing and took a strong stand in favor of such racing, found himself unseated today by an irate electorate.

The selectman, Ralph F. Seaver, was defeated for re-election yesterday by Theodore Robinson, a former selectman, by a vote of 760-1126.

Mr. Seaver had voted for establishment of a dog track at Wareham early this year, but a protest meeting of civic and religious leaders caused the Board to reverse its stand and revoke the track permit.

Wareham is one of half a dozen towns in Eastern Massachusetts which have refused to permit the erection of tracks for dog racing with pari-mutuel betting this year.

Public Works Discharges Attacked

Condemnation of wholesale discharge of laborers, mechanics, and chauffeurs in the State Department of Public Works for purely political reasons, today featured a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Civil Service.

The Committee was holding a public hearing on three bills to place under civil service such employees with five years or more service. Representative Avery W. Steele (R) of Foxboro, charged that last summer 300 men with an average of 10-15 years of service were dropped on a Friday night and replaced on Monday morning with men of little experience. These discharges occurred during the budget fight when the Legislature turned down budget proposals for the department. At that time Republican legislators charged the dismissals were merely political.

Representative Steele said that most of the men were put back to work after loafing three months.

Miss Marion Nichols, Secretary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform League, urged that all employees in the labor service of the department be placed under civil service.

Deer Island Saving Plan Urged

The City of Boston may save between $100,000 and $150,000 in the operation of the Deer Island House of Correction if recommendations by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, are adopted by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

This was revealed by the Commissioner today when he appeared before the Joint Legislative Committee on Ways and Means in connection with the 1939-1940 budget of his department.

Mr. Lyman told the Committee that as a result of a survey of Deer Island made by his department the State will refuse to comply with Mayor Tobin's request that the State take over Deer Island as a new State Prison site, but the Commissioner said he has recommended changes in administration which will save up to $150,000. The details of the survey, he added, will be released by Mayor Tobin.

During his appearance before the Committee, Commissioner Lyman disclosed that the so-called "good-time law" under which prisoners are rewarded for good behavior by the subtraction of days from their sentence, is not working satisfactorily. He stated that of the 220 prisoners released in the past seven months under this law 72 have been returned for new violations of the law. He added that if these men had jobs, a home, and were supervised, the system might work well but lack of these during present business conditions, has resulted in breakdown of the system.

Recount in Brookline Forecast

William J. Hickey, Jr., the only Selectman seeking re-election in Brookline, Mass., yesterday, was returned to office by the narrow margin of 62 votes, while Richard S. Bowers, Boston attorney and one of two candidates endorsed by the Brookline Citizens' Committee, was elected easily to the other vacancy on the Board.

Possibility of a contest over the choice of Mr. Hickey loomed today as Richard J. Allen, Brookline businessman, indorsed by the Citizens' Committee, indicated he would seek a recount of his votes and Mr. Hickey's.

The final returns for Selectman: Richard S. Bowers, 7,568; William J. Hickey, Jr., 6,402; Richard J. Allen, 6,340; Harold J. Field, 3,041; James F. McGrath, 1,253; Patrick Sullivan, 639.

Another close vote developed in the contest for three-year terms on the School Committee. While two of the present members, Mrs. Edith C. Baker and Dr. N. Brooks Morrison, were re-elected by substantial margins, the victory of Thomas J. McCabe, a teacher at Boston English High School and Graduate Manager of Athletics at Holy Cross College, Worcester, was by a margin of only 19 votes over Arthur L. Endicott, former comptroller of Harvard University, and a recount of this contest may be sought.

The final vote for School Committee (three-year term; three to be elected):

Mrs. Edith C. Baker, 6787. Dr. N. Brooks Morrison, 6924. Thomas J. McCabe, 5248. Arthur L. Endicott, 5229. Frank J. Connor, 3486. Richard Odell, 2517. Paul Kerins, 2516. John A. Tynan, Jr., 2014. Mrs. Esther G. Saloman, 1442.

For the one-year uncompleted term on the School Committee, Edward H. McGrath Jr., former Harvard baseball captain, defeated the Rev. Dan Huntington Penn, Minister of the First Church in Chestnut Hill, 7571-4983.

The election saw the defeat of Huntington R. ("Tack") Hardwick, former Harvard football star who has been active in several dog racing enterprises recently, for the post of Park Commissioner. He lost to Daniel W. Warren Jr., Grand Knight of Brookline Council, Knights of Columbus by a vote of 4,145-8,302.

Erland F. Fish, Moderator; Arthur J. Shinners, Town Clerk and Albert P. Briggs, Treasurer and Tax Collector, were re-elected without opposition.

Appelate Division of Court Sought

John E. Hannigan, Boston attorney, and Frederick W. Mansfield former Mayor of Boston, appeared today before the Legislative Committee on Judiciary on their measure to establish an Appellate Division in the Massachusetts Superior Court for the purpose of relieving the burden on the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court and to save expense for litigants.

Mr. Hannigan stated that there are long delays in handing down decisions now because of the crowded condition of the docket. He proposed that four Superior Court Judges be appointed by the Chief Justice to serve as this Appellate Division of the Superior Court. All Superior Court Judges could take this duty in rotation, he said. Such a division, he declared, could handle the majority of appeals made from decision of Superior Court Judges, without recourse to the higher court. The measure would also eliminate unnecessary and costly printing of records, he added.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater. 6:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. Last week.

Colonial—
"Five Kings," starring Burgess Meredith. Presented by Orson Welles. 8. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2. Last week.

Wilbur—
"West of Broadway," starring Ruth Chatterton and Walter Abel. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays 2:30.

Majestic—
"Three Cities," dramatization of Sholem Asch's novel. Presented by the Yiddish Art Theater Troupe. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn and Basil Rathbone. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Freshman Year," with Dixie Dunbar. 1:50, 4:55, 8. Tomorrow: "Annabel Takes a Tour." Also "Crime Takes a Holiday."

Capitol Theater, Allston—
"They Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield. Also "Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore. Daily at 2 p. m. and 8 p. m.

Coolidge Corner—
"Up the River," featuring Preston Foster and Arthur Treacher. 2:09, 5:07, 8:10. Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Margaret Lockwood and Paul Lukas. 3:45, 6:45, 9:58.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:45. Also "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:25, 9. Tomorrow: "Navy Secrets," with Fay Wray. Also Bruce Cabot in "Homicide Bureau." Stage: RKO Variety Show, Gus Van and Joe Besser.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jeane Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:35.

Exeter—
Peter Lorre in "Mr Moto's Last Warning." 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Four Daughters," with the Lane Sisters. 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Tomorrow: John Carroll and Mary Korman in "I Am a Criminal." Also "Brother Rat," with Priscilla Lane and Wayne Morris.

South Station Theater—
"Swingtime in the Movies," Floyd Gibbons's Thrill Story, "High Peril," "Underwater Track Meet at Silver Springs, Florida," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
Alice Faye, Constance Bennett and Nancy Kelly in "Tail Spin." Fenway: 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 9:45. Also "Flirting With Fate," featuring Joe E. Brown. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow: Loretta Young and Warner Baxter in "Wife, Husband and Friend." Also "King of the Underworld," with Humphrey Bogart and Kay Francis.

State and Orpheum—
"Topper Takes a Trip," starring Constance Bennett and Roland Young. Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. State: 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Four Girls in White," with Florence Rice, Una Merkel, Ann Rutherford and Mary Howard. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. State: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9. Tomorrow: "Pygmalion," starring Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Also "Let Us Live," with Henry Fonda and Maureen O'Sullivan.

Metropolitan—
"Stand Up and Fight," with Wallace Beery, Robert Taylor and Florence Rice. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Cafe Society" with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. Also "Pacific Liner," with Victor McLaglen, Wendy Barrie and Chester Morris.

Keith Memorial—
"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," featuring W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:05. "Beauty for the Asking," with Lucille Ball. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Repertory—
"The Bride Wore Red," with Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone. Also "Girls' School," with Anne Shirley. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tremont—
"Lord Jeff," with Mickey Rooney and Freddie Bartholomew. Also "Dangerous," with Bette Davis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Captain Blood," with Errol Flynn. Also "Emperor's Candlesticks," with William Powell and Luise Rainer.

University—
"Cloistered," 3:25, 6:40, 9:55. Also "Mad About Music," starring Deanna Durbin. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Trans-Lux—
"South Riding," featuring Ann Todd, Edmund Gwenn and Ralph Richardson. 9:40 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:45, 7:20, 9:45. Also "Newsreel Digest." 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:45, 6:20, 8:45.

Normandie—
"Maytime," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also Jackie Cooper in "Gangster's Boy."

Uptown—
"The Lady Vanishes," featuring Paul Lukas. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. Also "They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield. 3, 6:25, 9:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Shining Hour," with Margaret Sullavan and Joan Crawford. Also "Next Time I Marry," with Lucille Ball and James Ellison. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Kentucky," featuring Loretta Young and Richard Green. Also "Blondie," with Arthur Lake and Penny Singleton.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Women's Symphony Orchestra of Boston. Stanley Hasseil, conductor. Soloist: Sylvia Zaremba. 8:15.

Other Events

Hotel Somerset—
Meeting of the Unitarian Club. Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, minister of the Community Church in New York City will speak on "What Thirty Years in New York Have Taught a Minister Born and Bred a Boston Unitarian." 6:15.

Ford Hall Forum—
Special meeting. Thomas Mann will speak on "The Coming Victory of Democracy." Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, chairman. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Fogg Art Museum—
Lecture by Prof. Robert Durant Feild on "The Art of Walt Disney, Screen." 4:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Enjoyment of Design by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Duty to Chinese Is Declared Holding Americans at Kuling

"Having done their best, they will hope for the best and, I am sure, are at peace," says Mrs. G. W. Shepherd of Auburndale, Mass., concerning her friends and acquaintances among the foreign administrators who insist on remaining in the besieged resort of Kuling, China.

Mrs. Shepherd is the wife of an American lecturer and has for some years worked with doctors and missionaries who have developed a mountain community held up as a shining example wherever western co-operation has been mentioned in the Orient. In the face of what promises to be a strong Japanese offensive, some 11 Americans, ten of whom are missionaries, have declined to avail themselves of protection by means of escape offered through international assistance.

"Those responsible for the administration," explains Mrs. Shepherd "will not leave the community to the mercies of an unprotected situation Others are administering the Chinese Refugee Camp. It will make a great deal of difference to these refugees to have them there. Hardships and cruelties will be alleviated at any rate. For any of these foreigners to leave would seem to them desertion. As we watch this bombardment let us remember that the materials being used in this war are sent through trade from America and Great Britain; and may we not be at peace until we have each done our share to stop such traffic in instruments of death. Adding our international good will in sharing, as these Kuling heroes have set us the example in doing, will hasten the peace that we all desire for our world."

The mountain retreat regarded as one of the most beautiful and picturesque places in China was until about 40 years ago the home of a handful of Buddhist priests living in a temple cave. The first white missionaries who pushed their way up the steep slopes and beat a trail through bamboo and azalea were given a free hand by a lease from the Chinese Government. When the Nationalist Government came to power reforestation, geologica' surveys and the installation of schools brought the community into closer contact with the outside world.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and other officials found its cool remoteness attractive after the hot summer activities in the plains, and it became a conference center. Some 200 foreigners were marooned there in 1938 by the Yangtze Valley warfare. Kiukiang, the Yangtze River port, is the gateway to Kuling. Kiukiang is an overnight sail from Hankow. From Kiukiang it is a two-stage journey to Kuling—a motor trip of perhaps eight miles to a village named Lienhwatung and then a 2½ hours ride by chair, for only this form of transportation, by the muscular efforts of coolies, is possible in ascending the tortuous, narrow path.

Mrs. Shepherd's account of the service rendered by the pioneer missionaries is her answer to a question which, she says, she is frequently asked: "Why are there foreigners at Kuling?"

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'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, March 9

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, March 9

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Chinese Government Buildings in Kuling

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Merritt Parkway Aids Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 8—In eight months of operation the Merritt Parkway has reduced accidents on the Boston Post Road by 40 per cent, held accidents along its own 30-mile course to less than 10 a month, and proved the claim of its sponsors to being the most foolproof road in New England, according to the State Highway Department.

Finshed last June as the first so-called limited motorway in New England, running from Greenwich, Conn., to the New York State line, its borderlands controlled by the State against commercial exploitation, the Merritt Parkway has experienced less than 100 accidents. At the same time, the Boston Post Road, paralleling the Parkway and carrying less traffic than the Parkway, witnessed around 500 accidents, it is said.

While this comparison tells something of the safety attainments of the Merritt Parkway, highway engineers say that it does not tell the whole story. What is considered the main gain is reduction by 40 per cent in the number of accidents along the Boston Post Road, since the new highway took away considerable of its traffic.

The Boston Post Road had been recording more than 1,000 accidents in eight months along its traffic-jammed, store-lined course from Greenwich to the New York State line.

In an effort to learn what was back of the nearly 80 accidents on a Parkway that has no cross traffic, is free from commercial stands along its roadsides, is accessible only at protected grade crossings and divided in the center by a grass plot to avoid head-on conflict of traffic, Connecticut highway officials found that motorists not only fell asleep at the wheel but attempted to pass cars ahead of them through spaces that only an Austin could maneuver.

On this road, at least, traffic officials pointed out, responsibility is placed almost wholly on the driver, with accidents clearly traceable to sheer inattention, improper passing, use of liquor, following other cars too closely, and failure to halt at emergency signs. Defective car equipment was blamed for 22 accidents.

In these days of improved tires, 14 accidents were attributed to tire blowouts, due largely to worn treads.

Radcliffe 'Frosh' Aided

Freshmen at Radcliffe College are now aided in the task of choosing a field of major study by the efforts of the Curricular Committee, consisting of students representing each field of concentration.

These students write reports, four of which appear each week in The Radcliffe News, College weekly, and which try to outline general worth and future possibilities in their field, requirements in courses, and material and presentation of the various courses.

Rail Subsidiary's Plan Is Approved

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8 (AP)—The Connecticut Company, trolley and bus-operating subsidiary of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad, emerged yesterday from the reorganization proceedings it entered Oct. 31, 1935. The railroad is still undergoing reorganization.

The final decree approving the Connecticut Company's reorganization plan was signed by Federal Judge Carroll C. Hincks after a brief hearing at which officials of the Company presented evidence showing what changes had been made in the concern's financial structure.

The Company's capital was reduced from some $25,000,000 to approximately $7,100,000, the New Haven Railroad having surrendered 198,700 common shares in the company, $20,123,000 in debentures plus interest and notes of $3,900,000 and another note for $78,023.98. In return the railroad received 20,000 shares of Class A stock 10,000 shares of new Class B stock and $500,000 in new indentures.

The Company's business is all within the State of Connecticut.

172 Pass State Bar Examinations

Nineteen women, five of them married, were among the 172 candidates who succeeded in passing the winter bar examinations, William Harold Hitchcock, chairman of the State Board of Bar Examiners, announced last night. There were 428 applicants. Those who passed will be recommended for admission to the bar on April 13.

Among the successful candidates were Robert H. Beaudreau, son of Judge Raoul H. Beaudreau of the Massachusetts Superior Court; Gleason L. Archer, Jr., son of Gleason L. Archer, President of the Suffolk Law School; Carroll N. Wheeler, head of the Wheeler Preparatory School of Boston; William F. McCarthy, Director of Outdoor Advertising Division of the Department of Public Works, and a former State Senator; Thomas E. Leen of Dorchester, brother of Assistant United States Attorney Henry M. Leen; Frank R. Aiken, Jr., Cambridge insurance expert; Miss Louise E. Littlehale, former Research Assistant at Yale University Law School, and Donald B. McCammond, a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor.

Patrol Ordered To Start Iceberg Detecting Duty

Hawsers mooring the United States Coast Guard cutter Chelan to Pier 4, Charlestown Navy Yard, will be cast off tomorrow; and the big white vessel will move down stream for the Grand Banks, to inaugurate the 1939 international ice patrol.

Two icebergs were sighted 35 miles northwest of the northerly steamship track, used by vessels plying between Scandinavian ports and Boston, it was announced yesterday by the Branch Hydrographic office of the United States Navy, at Boston, and the Coast Guard acted immediately. Commander Edward H. Smith, master of the Chelan, plotted the berg's position on a chart as orders came through for the Chelan to "shove-off" at 10 a. m. Thursday morning.

Primarily, the duty of the ice patrol, paid for by 14 maritime nations, is to locate, observe, and report icebergs, together with their position, drift and other data, by radiocasts at periodic intervals daily, for the benefit of shipping.

The patrol is maintained without interruption until late June or early July, depending on the presence of icebergs, the Chelan being relieved every 15 days by the cutter Champlain, which will leave New York within 10 days, it is expected, to provide the first relief of the season. While the vessels are alternating, the one "off duty" makes its base at Halifax.

Icebergs drift in a general southerly direction, from the glaciers where they are formed, and follow a fairly well defined "path" that covers many miles of ocean. Ships of all sorts report bergs to the patrol ship, and the patrol ship cruises among the bergs, keeping track of them, until they cross the "cold wall" into the warm waters of the Gulf Stream and disintegrate.

A duty for the patrol ships is the daily releasing of weather forecasting balloons, never before handled by the Coast Guard, by means of which weather conditions in the upper layers of air will be radioed automatically to the cutter, through apparatus attached to each balloon. The data thus procured will be reported for the benefit of trans-Atlantic air craft that are expected to start service this spring.

Business Women to Study Investments for Savings

Members of the Business and Professional Woman's Club of Boston will hear discussions by several speakers on "Investments as a Means of Saving for the Business or Professional Woman" at their next meeting at the Twentieth Century Club, Thursday. The principal speakers include William B. Long, President of the Boston Stock Exchange; Archie R. Giroux, Chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the Exchange; Kenneth B. Backman, General Manager of the Boston Better Business Bureau; and Howard C. Baldwin, Investment Adviser of the Babson Statistical Organization.

Musical Culture of Boston Fostered by Schools and WPA

By Pearl Strachan

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Boston does not develop a citizenry 100 per cent musical within the near future, it will not be the fault of the public schools, the Federal Government, or the art museums. With about 132,000 children receiving free musical training in the classroom and attending free opera and free concerts, and nearly 1,500 pupils, both children and adults, studying, free of charge, voice, piano, violin, trumpet, drums, and other instruments as well as solfeggio and harmony, with teachers employed by the Works Progress Administration, Boston should be something more than a musical center.

This, says William Haddon, State Director of the Federal Music Project, is good news for the teaching profession. There are two reasons for that: in the first place, no one is accepted for free lessons unless a member of a WPA family or one on relief, that is, unable to pay for lessons. In the second place, the Project gives no private lessons. Three or four students share an hour's lesson, having perhaps 15 minutes each of individual instruction. As they progress and as their financial condition improves, they usually withdraw from the free classes and seek a private teacher.

Talkies and Radio

Many unemployed musicians whom the Project drew into its ranks of instructors and performers had suffered reverses long before the financial crisis commenced in 1929. Introduction of the talkies, nickel-in-the-slot machines, radio, and, in recent months, "piped" music, has all had its effect. Once Boston had some 300 instrumentalists regularly employed in the pits of its playhouses and motion-picture theaters. Now only one theater is reported to maintain an orchestra, and that consists of only seven men.

Among the WPA music pupils are a number of children and grown-ups who never have had any previous musical training. One child who is studying piano has no instrument at home. She practices on a chart on the kitchen table and, when she can, runs into the house of a neighbor who has a piano, for a brief period of real practicing. And she is making considerable progress in class. Estimated number of free symphony and other orchestral performances in schools during the last school year is 600.

Extensive indeed is the public school training in music. The subject is required up to and including the ninth grade, and above that it is elective, according to James A. Ecker, Director of Music in the Boston Public Schools, who states, "Our main motive is to give the child something that will be of permanent value in his life, to enable him to discriminate between the good and the bad in music, and to make music a really active interest."

Aims of Instruction

Aims of the elementary school instruction are to help to every child to use his singing voice, to enable him to sing many songs, from memory, which are suited to his age and experience, and to develop his power of careful aural attention. Intermediate grades include further study of major and minor modes, development of three-part singing, and understanding of musical terms and symbols. Choral work comes in for considerable attention. The practice of it is required in the ninth grade and is elective in the tenth, eleventh and twelfth. Music history, music appreciation, biography of composers, and even creative work such as melody writing are introduced in higher grades.

Practically all the intermediate and high schools in the city have orchestras, bands, or small ensembles which permit study and performance under skilled leadership. Furnishing of music for school assemblies and public civic functions gives the young people broad practical experience. Every encouragement is given to solo talent. Rare and expensive instruments, which pupils are not likely to obtain for themselves, are purchased and rented to them for two dollars a year.

The City has one organization whose members not only have free instruction but the free loan of instruments provided for them. That is the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation.

A newsboy who is studying the piano may use one of the five at the Foundation—and two of them are baby grands—and those who are learning to play the violin, or trumpet, or drums, or guitar, or other stringed instrument may take their instrument home to practice on.

Music at Museum

Free music has been furnished for about 14 years by the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum. Many Bostonians enjoy the afternoon concerts in the beautiful tapestry room at Fenway Court.

Some of the most beautiful and unusual programs given free in Boston have been those heard within the classic walls of the Museum of Fine Arts. Not only instruments in general use today have been employed for its concerts, but also such music-producers of bygone ages as the harpsichord, the recorder and the lute, played for songs, for example, from the fifteenth to the eighteenth century. Federal musicians have given a number of Sunday afternoon concerts in the Museum.

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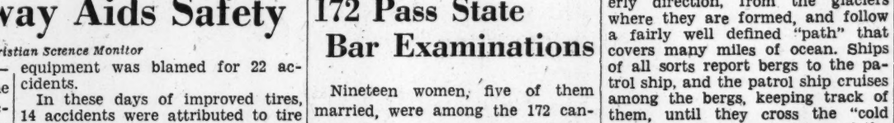
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics".
5:15 The Boston Hour..	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch ...	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade" .....
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News".
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather: sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review..
6:30 Sports comment ..	"Serenaders": vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Blanche Calloway's Or
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra.
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch..	Edwin C. Hill.....	"The Question Wheel".	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"..	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch...
7:45 questions, answers	Horace Heidt's Orch...	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties ....
8:00 "Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	Cincinnati Symphony	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	Network speakers ....
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Harvard - Pennsylvania	"Silver Minstrels" ..
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists	basketball game	Johannes Steel, news..
9:00 "Dr. Jones"; dram-	Tribute to Col. D. Mc-	"Town Hall Tonight,"	Harvard - Pennsylvania	"Music That Soothes".
9:15 atization with	Millan, Salvation Army	with Fred Allen and	basketball game	Pete Herman's Orch...
9:30 Professor Quiz;	'Wings for the Martins':	Company; interview:	Harvard - Pennsylvania	"American Forum" ....
9:45 vocalists; orch..	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	basketball game	"American Forum" ....
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	Variety program: solo-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Famous Jury Trials":	Gypsy Orchestra ....
10:15 Men and a Girl	ists; quartet; orchestra	Musical Knowledge	dramatization	Blanche Calloway's Or
10:30 "It Can Be Done":	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter":	Dick Stutz' Orchestra..
10:45 Edgar A. Guest ..	Franklin, comment ..	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news ..	News: weather: music	News Service	tra: soloists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	lem: variety .....
11:30 Little Jackie Hel-	"The Music You Want"	Salute to Station WIRE,	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 ler's Orchestra ..	"The Music You Want"	Indianapolis	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	lem: variety .....

Thursday's Programs

590-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man" ...	News: 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "Minute Man" ...	"Church in Wildwood".	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Popular music ...	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"....	News Service	.....
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch...	.....
8:00 Forecast; music ...	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable" ..
8:15 Caroline Cabot ..	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup" ...	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ..	"Musical Timetable" ...
8:45 "Hits & Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	"Jacobson's Rhythm" ..	"Musical Timetable" ...
9:00 "Food Magician" .	News; "As You Like It"	"Hollywood Discoveries"	"Merry-Go-Round" ...	Farm and Home News..
9:15 Bill Elliot, songs ..	"As You Like It".....	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round" ...	Beauty talk .....
9:30 "Joyce Jordan" ..	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round" ...	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge....	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife": sk.	the Air"	Commentator .....
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs ..	"Just Plain Bill": sk..	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk..	"Melody Time"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ....	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch.	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker .....
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade".....	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor..
11:30 "Big Sister": sk...	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics ...	Fashion Congress ....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"Gloomchasers"	"Pianologues" .....
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; "Checkerboard	"The Carters": sketch.	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Nancy James": sk.	Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch.	Agricultural talk	"Italian program" ....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program..	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia".....	Italian music program..	Soprano and organ.....
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's club news....	"The Monitor News"..
1:15 Dramatic sketch ..	Farm Radio News.....	Voice; organ; violin....	"The Happy Gang"	New York Advertising
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Ramblers"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Treasures in Melody"	Club Luncheon:
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	"Treasures in Melody"	speakers .....
2:00 Dramatic sketch ..	"Betty and Bob": sketch	"Musical Roundup" ...	Concert Orchestra	Matinee Musicale .....
2:15 Dramatic sketch ..	"Grimm's Daughter" ..	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sylvia Cyde, soprano;	Matinee Musicale .....
2:30 American School	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Household talk	Emile Renan, baritone;	"We Cover Washington"
2:45 of the Air.....	Hymns of All Churches	"Don Artiste": pianist	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Soprano recital .....
3:00 News Service	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Sport reports .....
3:15 U. S. Army Band.	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Louis Rich's Orch.....	Sport reports .....
3:30 Music Hour: sonata	Popular music	Pepper Young's Family	Hugo Monaco's Orch...	Sport reports .....
3:45 recital	Weather: news	"The Guiding Light":	Network speaker	Sport reports .....
4:00 Lebrun Sisters	"Smile Parade": vocal-	"Backstage Wife": sk..	"Government Reports"	Mimi Benson, contralto
4:15 "Mood Patterns" ..	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports .....
4:30 Charles Hector's	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sports reports .....
4:45 Orch.; Dog Talk ..	Club Matinee: news	"Girl Alone": sketch ...	"Footlight Echoes"	Sports reports .....
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics".
5:15 The Boston Hour	Hans Andersen Stories.	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix: sketch.....	"Little Orphan Annie".	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk..	Weather: sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Musicale	"Spotlight Revue".....	Dinner Concert	Sport comment .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"...	"The Johnson Family"..	Dick Stutz' Orchestra.
7:00 Income Tax Talk ..	"Easy Aces": sketch ...	"Amos 'n' Andy".....	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:15 Network Talk	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	"Vocal Varieties"	"History of Baseball"..	"Five Star Final".....
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	"Off the Sound Track"	News dramatizations ..	"The Green Hornet";	Pete Herman's Orch...
7:45 Pollack's Orch. ...	"Off the Sound Track"	"Don't You Believe It".	dramatization	Legion speaker .....
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Parade of Progress":	Vallee Hour: Robert	"Little Theater of Mu-	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 Aldrich Family;	'Frosted Foods': drama	Morley; Sheila Bar-	sic": concert	The Staley Players:
8:30 Abbott and Cos-	Eastman School Sym-	reit; Richard Haydn,	"Sinfonietta with Alfred	dramatization .....
8:45 tello; orchestra	phony Band	comedian; orchestra	Wallenstein	Johannes Steel, news..
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	25th Anniv. of Coast	"Good News of 1939":	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru" .....
9:15 teur hour	Guard; talks; drama	Lionel Barrymore, R.	News commentator	"Smilin' Thru" .....
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	"America's Town Meet-	Taylor in "The Crimi-	Network speaker	"Midweek Forum".....
9:45 teur hour	ing": Would a Federa-	nal Code"; orchestra	Network speaker	"Midweek Forum".....
10:00 "Tune-Up Time":	tion of Democracies	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Concert Revue": sym-	Dick Stutz' Orchestra..
10:15 Walter O'Keefe; A.	Save World Peace?"	Bob Burns; Frances	phony orch.; vocalists	Dick Stutz' Orchestra..
10:30 Kostelanetz' Orch.	"New England Talks It	Langford; Wm. Fraw-	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch...
10:45 Four Clubmen	Over"	ley; orchestra	Andy Kirk's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"...
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey comment	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Julie Wintz' Orchestra.
11:30 C. Calloway's Or..	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	"Road to Fame".....
11:45 C. Calloway's Or...	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	"Road to Fame".....

Station W1XAL

For Thursday, March 9

(11.79mc—25.4m)

4:00 p. m.—Costumes of the Provinces of France (in French). Mlle. Georgette Etique.

4:30 p. m. — "Educating Youth in America": "Administrative Preparation for the Future": presented by the Brookline, Mass., High School.

4:55 p. m.—URSIgram broadcast of scientific data.

5:00 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.

5:30 p. m.—"Here's Your Answer": answers to queries on the American scene.

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature": Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University. "Visits to Literary Scenes—Abbotsford."

8:00 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique": "The Music of Gabriel Faure."

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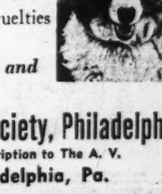

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Rhode Island Tries Red Lines For Roads to Displace White

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8—Motorists driving through this State may be somewhat startled but they need not feel disturbed if the customary white line center highway markings suddenly turn to a vivid red.

All they need to do is to remember that they are in a state pioneering in highway center guidelines for purposes of safety and that the vivid red coloring is just another attempt of local authorities to make their roads even safer.

The red center line has already appeared on the Tower Hill Road where this two-lane highway takes a winding course into the village of Allenton. This road is being used as a basis for studying the inherent safety possibilities of using painted road markings as a radical departure from the traditional white lines.

Highway authorities state that the red coloring is more visible than white after dark and is more effective in foggy weather. And while there is an honest difference of opinion among road officials on the advisability of splashing red all over the highways and thus detracting somewhat from the color as an urgent emergency warning, the immediate effect of the red center lines, according to investigators, has been to keep drivers more on their own side of the road.

Because of Rhode Island's reputation for progressive highway measures, the entire nation has become interested in the red-line experiments. Heretofore, the State has received the commendation of thousands of motorists for its well-marked system of highways. Every mile of the 800 miles of state roads here have center line markings to guide opposing traffic. These markings are given much credit for the State's safety record of the last few years.

To maintain the markings in good condition requires an annual outlay of $25,000 according to highway officials. Assigned to this task there are five painting crews and a survey party to make constant studies And studies are constantly being made to obtain better mechanical devices for speeding up operations and covering more mileage in a given time.

17 Charges Against Riley

(Continued from Page 1)

dicial Court of the Commonwealth, in which proceeding the department was a party.

"8. That you wrongfully intimidated and coerced employees of the division in the performance of their duties.

"9. That you have been improper, abusive and insulting in your conduct toward employees of the department.

"10. That you have been guilty of insubordination in the performance of your duty.

"11. That you did on numerous occasions knowingly permit your office to be used for the profit of others.

"12. That you on numerous occasions utilized your position in an oppressive, abusive and arbitrary manner against attorneys, applicants, and holders of certificates and permits.

"13. That you knowingly and wilfully did deprive holders of certificates and permits of rights to which they were entitled under the provision of the General Laws relating to the commercial motor vehicle division.

"14. That you knowingly and wilfully did extend to certain holders of certificates and permits rights to which the said holders were not entitled under the provisions of the General Laws relating to the Commercial Motor Vehicle Division.

"15. That your conduct on numerous and divers occasions was unbecoming that of a public official.

"16. That you did on numerous and divers occasions, knowingly, wilfully, and wrongfully use monies belonging to the Commonwealth."

Point 17 states that Mr. Riley should be removed for the good of the service.

Trade Gives Hope To Skilled Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 9—Because of improving business outlooks and growing activity in the aviation field, interest in skilled mechanics and machinists is increasing, according to Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, director of the New Hampshire State Employment Service.

"We want to register for reference when the call comes," Mrs. Wilder explains, "all skilled machinists and mechanics not now working at their trade who have had aircraft experience or who would be interested in securing training in aircraft mechanics."

It is explained that this announcement does not mean that there are actually openings for machinists but that the Employment Service is taking this action in view of an expected demand. It was also requested that any eligible men in this field who have registered with the service more than 30 days ago, again register to keep the record up to date.

Bowdoin to Have Talks by Notables

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, March 8—The Institute of Music at Bowdoin College will present a series of lectures and concerts at Memorial Hall, April 10-22, when eminent musical authorities, critics, composers and artists from this country and abroad will interpret and explain the important periods devoted to music in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

Recent tendencies in music will be presented in the lecture and composition by Aaron Copland, and in the compositions of the late Lili Boulanger, sister of Mlle. Nadia Boulanger, also Robert McBride, Samuel Barber, and Walter Piston, composers.

The final concert on April 22 in the Brunswick High School Auditorium, will be conducted by Mlle. Boulanger. The program, given by the Wellesley College Choir and the Bowdoin College Glee Club, will be accompanied by the orchestra of the Longy School of Music, Cambridge.

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BOSTON

New Hampshire Cities Seek More Modern Charters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 8—Moves in Concord and Keene to change the city charters, modernizing administrations, are receiving support of municipal officials in both communities.

At Keene the city government has asked the legislative delegation from that community to draft an amendment to the city charter. This amendment would provide for a single governing body instead of the two existing councils; the legislative and administrative powers of the city would be vested in a mayor and two councilmen from each of the five wards, who would serve four-year terms; and the amendment would be broad enough to permit the city at a later time to adopt the city manager type of government or any form of government that does not conflict with State laws.

At Concord Mayor John W. Storrs has given his approval to the proposed changes in the Concord charter and is considering means of getting the new charter before the State Legislature for action as quickly as possible.

In commenting on the proposed changes at Concord, the special Charter Committee declared "we have examined the charter of every other city in the state, model charters, the charters of cities having a reputation for good government and we have found the recently adopted charter of Saginaw, Mich., particularly helpful.

"It is a tribute to the high order of public service rendered to this city that so much has been accomplished despite the handicaps of the present charter. It is unnecessahy to repeat the criticism of the existing cumbersome charter contained in the report of the Public Administration service."

One of the most sweeping changes that would be made in the Concord charter would expand the powers of the Mayor and would give him power to make appointments.

Non-Spoils Bill Up for Signing In Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 8 (AP)—Statehouse observers predicted Gov. William H. Vanderbilt might sign into law today a civil service act designed to end the political spoils system in Rhode Island.

The measure, passed by 92 to 0 vote of the House last night, was one of the principal planks in the Republican Chief Executive's legislative program. He predicted previously such a law would save the state $1,000,000 a year in governmental costs.

Beginning Jan. 1, 1940, applicants for Civil Service posts must take examinations and the Governor warned that all appointees prior to the time examinations begin will be on probation and must take their chances with those who seek jobs under Civil Service.

Vermont Cities Hold Elections

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 8 (AP)—One of the principal cities of predominantly Republican Vermont elected a Democratic Mayor yesterday in balloting which brought defeat for Mayors seeking re-election in three cities.

John J. Burns, a Democrat, was elected Mayor of Burlington, defeating Republican Mayor Louis F. Dow by a vote of 2,882 to 2,685. The lake-shore city voters also favored liquor licenses and the continuation of daylight saving time and added terms of a new state law permitting Sunday entertainment, including baseball.

Henry B. Carpenter polled 2,488 votes to unseat Mayor Henry H. Branchaud, in Rutland. Mr. Branchaud received 1,913 votes and a third candidate in the all-Republican race, Clarence H. Murdick, received 1,243 votes.

At Vergennes, William E. Larrow was the victor by 229 votes over Mayor Walter W. Bristol in another all-Republican fight.

William F. Corry, a granite company director was elected Mayor of Montpelier, defeating Daughly Gould, President of the Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 1,257 to 936.

In Barre, Edward F. Heininger, a dentist, was elected Mayor by a plurality of 178 votes over Sergio Pasetto.

Mayor John A. Gordon, completing his fifth year in office, did not seek re-election.

Northfield voters elected State Senator Joseph H. Denny Town Moderator to succeed Prof. K. R. B. Flint of Norwich University, who resigned the post he held for 20 years.

Lowell Institute Lectures

David T. Griggs, Junior Fellow of Harvard University will present a series of six free lectures in the Lowell Institute on "Restless Rocks in Our Changing World," from March 21 to April 7. All lectures will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library.

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'It Won't Last Long. I'll Wait'

C. Derwood Ryan

'Just a Shower'

Photograph by C. Derwood Ryan which won first prize in pictorial group in Zeiss Ikon Photographic Exhibition now on display at the Parker House in Boston.

Wedded Teachers Ouster Upheld By State High Court

The City of Somerville's dismissal of six married women employed in municipal civil service because their husbands were employed was upheld yesterday by Judge James J. Ronan of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Judge Ronan held that the courts could not rule that the married status of the women was an improper or inadequate cause for removal. He based this on the State law which charges public officials, in this case Mayor John J. Lynch, with the exercise of judgment in such cases. "The judgment of the court is not to be substituted for that of a public official who is charged by the law with the exercise of such judgment," he said.

"Unless it can be said as a matter of law that the marital status of a woman whose husband is gainfully employed is not a proper cause for her dismissal from the public service, we cannot reverse the action of the petitioner. Whether the public interest would be enhanced by the continuance of such women in public employment is not entirely a judicial question.

"The adoption and enforcement of policies for the administration of local affairs which are not shown to be inconsistent with law nor violative of some legal right of a citizen are beyond the reach of the judiciary."

Judge Ronan's action overturned the ruling by Special Justice Michael J. Sullivan of the Somerville District Court who ordered reinstatement of the six women. Appeal from Judge Ronan's decision is expected to be taken to the full bench of the Supreme Court.

The appeal of a group of married school teachers dismissed at the same time will not be affected by Judge Ronan's decision, Reuben Lurie, counsel, declared last night.

Mrs. Jump Holds Antiques Exhibit

"Everything shown is for sale," is the businesslike notice that extends across the wide entrance to the ball room of the Continental Hotel, on Garden Street, Cambridge, where the third annual Antiques Exhibition is being held through March 9. All New England states are represented as well as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, nearly all having participated in the two previous antiques exhibitions conducted by Mrs. E. R. Jump of Newton.

Judging by the objects attractively arranged on shelves and tables, most exhibitors find that small articles, chiefly glass and china, are most in demand; also are easier to transport than bulky furniture. There are prices to suit all pocketbooks and many tastes, whether one favors a much scarred wooden plate with knife marks, or a half dozen perfect seven-inch Stubbs plates in deep blue floral pattern.

Pewter ware is shown in several spaces and one is devoted to dolls of many sizes and ages, including separate arms, legs and heads for repair use. These are but suggestions of the variety and interest to be found in this spacious and busy exhibition, which seems even more enticing by the name of dealers' fair.

C. G. B.

207 Apply for Fellowship

The first university workshop for newspapermen—that select clan of active journalists, known at Harvard as the Nieman Fellows—is now nearing the end of its first session and already the competition is under way for next year's "class." Applications closed the first of this month, and the university announced today that a total of 207 writers, including men working for newspapers in 39 states, have applied for Nieman Fellowships for study during the next academic year.

The first "class" of nine men, reporters and editorial writers selected from 312 applicants from 44 states, are now studying at Harvard on leave of absence from their papers. All American newspapermen of at least three years' experience are eligible to compete for the awards, regardless of age or formal education. The stipends are regulated to approximate their normal salaries so that no monetary sacrifice is entailed, and the whole field of instruction at the university has been thrown open to the Fellows.

Formal course instruction is not stressed, however, but is merely contributory to a program of work in which lectures, seminars, private reading, informal discussions with teachers and students, and weekly dinners with leading journalists and faculty members are all combined.

The 207 applicants this year include 90 reporters; 12 city editors and 6 assistant city editors; 10 managing editors and one assistant managing editor; 10 copyreaders; 10 news editors and 2 assistant news editors; 12 editors of small-town papers, including two publisher-editors; eight editorial writers; eight telegraph editors; six bureau managers; four editors-in-chief; two picture editors; two make-up editors; and two associate editors. The other applicants are three science writers, three sports writers, three promotion men, two oil editors, two magazine editors, two editorial page columnists, two drama critics, a foreign correspondent, a newspaper advertising salesman, a newspaper accountant, a circulation manager, and a financial writer.

New York leads the states having the greatest number of applicants with 25, with Massachusetts next and California and Ohio trailing. The Fellowships were founded last year by a $2,000,000 bequest to Harvard from Mrs. Agnes Wahl Nieman, widow of the founder of the Milwaukee Journal, "to promote and elevate the standards of journalism."

Dalrymple Named to Finance Board

George E. Dalrymple, former Mayor of Haverhill, Mass. was nominated by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today to be Chairman of the State Emergency Finance Board at a salary of not more than $3,000 a year

He will succeed, when confirmed by the Executive Council, Paul E. Soulliere, of Worcester, an appointee of Former Gov. James M. Curley, whose term had expired.

The Governor nominated Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as a member of the Metropolitan Planning Board to succeed Frederick W. Fay, who has resigned. The post pays no salary.

Another appointment by the Governor was of Powell M. Cabot, of Dover, business manager of the Sportsman magazine, as a member of the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission. He was formerly President and Business Manager of the Boston Transcript. He will become Chairman of the Commission, succeeding James A. McDonough, resigned.

Mr. Cabot's appointment, which carries no salary, was immediately confirmed by the Executive Council under suspension of the rules.

Nomination of John D. Wright, of Milton, as Chairman of the State Appellate Tax Board, as made a week ago by Governor Saltonstall, also was confirmed by the Council.

Mr. Soulliere, who is, in effect, unseated by Governor Saltonstall, figured in the cancellation of a contract for the Department of Public Works recently.

Under the proposed contract, a branch office of the Public Works Department in Worcester would have been transferred to a building owned by Mr. Souliere. Although apoved by the Executive Council under former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, the contract was annulled by the nwe Executive Council under Governor Saltonstall.

Maine Considers Pay Rise for Indians

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 8 (AP)—The Maine Senate today served notice that it favored a salary increase for two non-voting Indian legislators, even if the House of Representatives, where the tribesmen sit, did not.

Yesterday, the House emphatically rejected bills which would boost from $200 to $600—the same pay received by voting legislators—the salaries of the Indian Members, Leo Shay of the Penobscot Tribe and Samuel J. Dana of the Passamaquoddy Tribe.

Today the Senate, by 16-10 vote, adopted a "compromise" amendment to set the salaries at $400 each.

The resolves, as amended, were scheduled to be returned to the House for further action.

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Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The bull in the china shop . . . that we used to hear so much about . . . has nothing on Walt Disney's bull, who answers to the name of Ferdinand. Because Ferdinand also rates a shop; but not just a china shop. No indeed Ferdinand is right where he wants to be . . . in a florist shop!

We left him there in the window at The Symphony Flower Shop, at 240 Huntington Avenue, where Mr. Saunders had so kindly placed him. Right in among all those beautiful flowers, he stands all day, and all night too, just smelling the perfume from roses and carnations and sweet peas and lilies and what not! And just by way of being doubly kind to Ferdinand, Mr. Saunders has ever so kindly placed a yellow daisy right at his nose; for it seems there's a place for a flower right there. And he's very, very happy about the whole thing. The bull, we mean. However, if you'll promise to keep some kind of flower at his nose all the time, he'll step out of the window and move into your house . . . for something like $1.50. Incidentally, the next time you pop in there for a bit of corsage for yourself (or for a friend, either, for that matter) why don't you ask for one of their big gardenias . . . with a background of mimosa? It makes a perfectly striking combination, for mimosa, in case you don't know, is that vivid yellow color that makes the creamy whiteness of the gardenia even more outstanding. And by the way, if you find yourself rushing out in the afternoon wearing the old blue number, which you haven't had time to replace quite yet for a more modern, spring-like outfit, suppose you try perking things up with a little corsage of spring flowers. The chances are that you'll forget what you're wearing, and remember only the flowers!

* * *

This Appears To Be "Suit Year"

Now we aren't going to try to tell you that this is a "suit year," and try to get you all excited over as small a statement as that, because the chances are that you've already read that fact somewhere else. However, our reason for refraining from this statement is that we're of the opinion that every spring is a "suit spring" . . and in fact, so is every season, as far as that goes. There are, of course, tiny bits about the styles that do change, but we can be glad that there has been nothing too-too different; so last year's suit will do. But if you are one of those people whose last year's suit is also the year's before that, and perhaps even before that, then perhaps you'll be looking for a classic affair that'll last you for several years to come. In which case we suggest that you include Jays in your tour. Although there are suits with price tags that read a lower figure, those that carry a $44 or thereabouts tag are indeed intriguing. In either navy or black . . . and they boast of the newest details, such as flattering flares that allow you to go in for the shorter skirts this year (if you like, of course), squared-off shoulder lines, and all that sort of thing. Some of them are the severely tailored suits that the right person can wear with great distinction . . . and the type of suit that shows up almost anywhere at any time, and holds its place!

* * *

Lapel Gadgets Galore Appearing

Speaking of suits reminds us of lapels. Of course some suits haven't them; for they have the high round neck that youth in particular goes in for. But for those that have lapels, then there are always the lapel gadgets that women are leaning on so heavily nowadays. It seems to add a bit of relief, or something, to an otherwise entirely plain idea. There's a girl by the name of Martha Sleeper, who spends, we should say, half her time in being an actress on Broadway, and the other half in designing buttons and doodads and pins and clips which are sold throughout the country. And hers is a most amusing collection. However, if you insist on the run-of-the-mill type of clip, forget Martha Sleeper . . . for her ideas are nothing if not different! Filene's feature her ideas. Then there is a firm by the name of Accessocraft down in New York that designs and puts out interesting lapel-truck, too. They designed the little leather thermometer we wear so often. Their latest is a little vase of flowers that pins on your suit or frock. For something like $2 at Jay's. The idea is that the flowers are made up from semi-precious stones. Which, of course, adds a very neat air to things!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.)

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TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE - BOSTON

New Red Sox Pitcher Will Get Work—Tech Court Record—Stengel Impatient

Cronin Promises Galehouse Will Get Plenty of Chance

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 8—"If steady work is all that Dennie Galehouse needs to be a winning pitcher, he'll get it here," Joe Cronin, Boston Red Sox manager, told me today in the clubhouse that borders on Payne Field.

"Look at him," Joe continued, pointing to the former Cleveland Indian pitcher, who was pulling off a rubber shirt. "He has the size, the speed, everything. He should win 20 games every year. But they tell me he waited too long between jobs at Cleveland. Well, I'll take care of that," bellowed Joe, slapping Galehouse as he ran for the shower room.

The Indians had Galehouse for several years. They first spotted him at Johnstown in 1930, where he won 13 and lost 13. The previous year had been his first in organized baseball. The Tribe farmed him to Fort Wayne in '32, and the suggestion of General Manager Billy Evans, who is now in charge of the Red Sox minor league interests.

In '33 the hurler was promoted to New Orleans, where he won 17 games during the regular season and four in the play-off for Larry Gilbert. The parent outfit took another look in the spring of '34, but turned him back to New Orleans largely because they were overloaded with experienced mound talent. Later that year he was moved to Minneapolis. In August he rejoined the Indians.

Is Slow Starter

Galehouse, since his arrival in the American League, has been a slow starter. His best ball has been delivered during the second half of the season. On occasions he was very fast, but had trouble locating the plate. The solution to his problem could be steady work. Any pitcher's control will disappear if he does not work regularly.

The Cleveland staff had Johnny Allen, Bob Feller, Mel Harder and Willis Hudlin. With these men around, Galehouse's chief task was being ready in the bull pen. Given an opportunity to work every fourth day for Cronin, Dennie may make the Indians very sorry they let him get away.

Walter Johnson, when he was managing Cleveland, always liked the big pitcher. Having been a fast-ball master himself, Walter had fond hopes that Galehouse would rocket to the peak in the American League. Perhaps if the "Big Train" had rented a permanent tepee in the Ohio city, Dennie would have taken one of the spots now occupied by Feller, Allen, Harder or Hudlin. The Red Sox, at least, are glad it did not turn out that way. For if Galehouse had "found" himself with the Indians, he probably never would have made his way to Sarasota.

Record Not Flattering

The 1938 Galehouse record is not particularly flattering. He appeared in 36 championship contests, winning seven and losing eight. His earned run average was 4.34. But 1939 is another year. In new pastures, the big right-hander should be a welcome addition to the Fenway family.

The former Cleveland relief artist is one of those hurlers expected to bolster a mound staff that was one of the league's weakest last season. To get him, Cronin had to part with Ben Chapman, one of his leading hitters. To get Elden Auker, the Detroiter, Joe had to give up Mike Higgins, another power sticker. Galehouse and Auker have their work cut out for them. They must make Cronin and Boston forget Chapman and Higgins, who between them drove in 186 runs in 1938.

Lefty Grove, the big question mark, is taking plenty of time with his conditioning. He has not thrown a ball hard since last fall, and does not intend to for a while. He runs and takes part in bunting games. But no batting practice hurling for the left-hander, who this spring is not clowning with his past consistency. He must realize that this trip is not funny, but rather one of the most serious in his long and colorful career in the American League.

Bees May Obtain New Class D Club

BRADFORD, Pa., March 8 (AP)—John Quinn, son of the Boston Bees' owner, told the Board of Commerce yesterday the Bees would back a team in a proposed six-club Class D League providing the Board renovates the community ball park.

City Council agreed to lease the park to the Bees for $1,000 annually if the Board puts it in shape.

The proposed league would comprise Bradford, Jamestown, Olean, Niagara Falls and Batavia, N. Y., and Hamilton, Ont. Formation of the loop will be discussed at a meeting of club representatives in Buffalo tonight.

Werner to Lead Maroons

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP) — Al Werner, junior class member from Rochester, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Springfield College basketball team. Werner, a standout star of the court quintet, is also a track and football man.

SPRING TRAINING

Our baseball expert is with the Red Sox and the Bees in Florida.

The crack of bats and the smack of leather are echoing from southern training camps, through daily stories by the Monitor's staff writer on baseball. He will keep you posted on the Boston teams, and how they are shaping up. The best of other sport news is in these interesting pages too.

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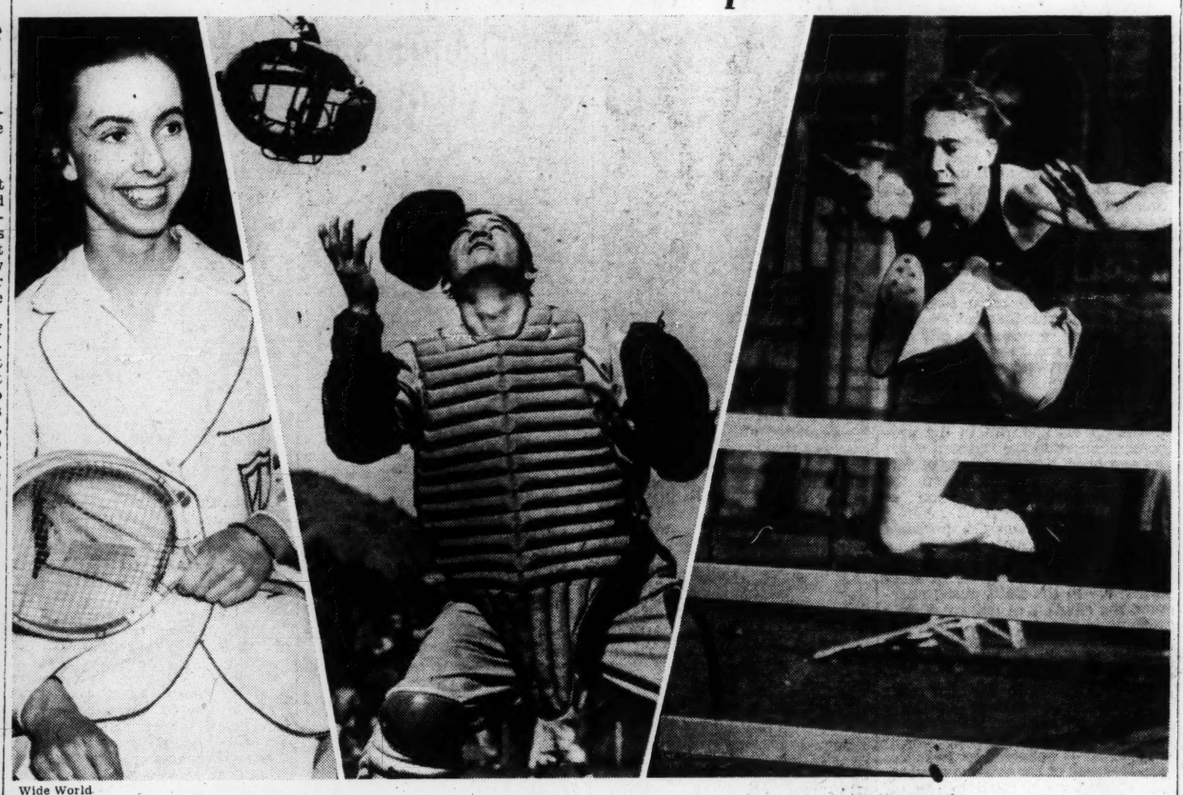


Wide World

Left: Mary Whittemore of Boston, who recently won the Massachusetts state and Pennsylvania open badminton titles. Center: Cub catcher going after a high one. He is Gus Mancuso, traded from the New York Giants to Chicago this season. Right: Fred Wolcott of Rice Institute is shown going over a hurdle during a practice session.

Dartmouth Wins Over Princeton For Hoop Crown

Eastern Intercollegiate League

	W	L	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Dartmouth	10	1	508	407	.909
Columbia	7	3	410	347	.700
Cornell	7	4	420	395	.636
Pennsylvania	5	5	365	374	.500
Princeton	5	6	392	384	.455
Yale	2	9	355	414	.182
Harvard	1	9	327	456	.100

Result March 7

Dartmouth 38, Princeton 33.

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—The crucial Eastern Intercollegiate League basketball game between Dartmouth and Columbia tonight isn't crucial any more.

Dartmouth's Indians clinched their second-straight title last night by beating Princeton 38-33, so it doesn't matter much what they do now against Columbia, which previously had a chance to tie for first place. Still it's likely to be an interesting game between Dartmouth's good big team and Columbia's good little one, and the Lions still have to win it to finish second for sure.

Penn vs. Harvard

A defeat tonight would put Columbia into a second place tie with Cornell and they would have to fight it out at Ithaca Saturday with Cornell holding the home-court edge. A second game tonight brings together Pennsylvania and Harvard at Cambridge with the Quakers favored to tighten their hold on fourth place. Harvard has lost nine out of 10 so far.

Princeton, which upset Penn and Cornell last week, threatened to make it three in a row against Dartmouth last night, leading 20-12 at half time and staying in front until well along in the second half. Then the Indians, paced by Capt. Roger Dudis, began to drop in their shots more regularly. Dudis, high scorer of the game, made 14 of his 19 points in the second half.

Passes Mark

Gus Broberg, Dartmouth's sophomore ace, rang up 11 points and made it virtually certain he will set a new all-time league scoring record tonight. He passed the "modern" mark of 145 points held by Al Bonniwell of Dartmouth and Walt Foertsch of Cornell and stopped just a point short of the all-time mark of 152 points, set by McNichol of Penn back when one player could shoot all the fouls for his team.

* * *

Temple's Owls, 1938 Eastern Conference champions, open their final bid for the 1939 crown tonight when they play Penn State at State College. With four victories in eight games, Temple still has a chance to tie Georgetown, which finished its season with six games won and four lost. If they beat Penn State tonight—and they won by only two points at Philadelphia in January, the Owls will move into a second-place tie with arnegie Tech. They play Carnegie at Pittsburgh Friday.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 7

National League

Montreal 2, New York Rangers 2, tie.
Boston 3, Detroit 0

International-American League

Philadelphia 4, Springfield 4, tie.
Syracuse 4, New Haven 1.

American Association

St. Louis 11, Tulsa 1.
Minneapolis 15, Kansas City 9.

Bees Go Into Action

BRADENTON, Fla., March 8 (AP)—With six new Bees in his swarm, Casey Stengel could hardly wait for today's first "scrimmage." The Boston newcomers are Al Simmons, Jimmy Outlaw, Eddie Miller, Buddy Hassett, Al Todd and Johnny Hill. "They've been working hard and I want to see them in action," said Casey.

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
*McGill	9	1	0	76	31	18
*Toronto	7	3	0	60	23	14
*Queen's	7	3	0	49	28	14
Dartmouth	6	3	0	27	20	12
*Harvard	5	4	1	39	47	11
*Princeton	3	7	0	39	47	6
*Yale	1	8	1	23	64	3
Montreal	0	9	0	29	82	0

*Completed schedules.

Result March 6

Queen's 8, Princeton 4.

Result March 7

McGill 4, Dartmouth 1.

Tech Varsity Five's Record Affords Pleasure to Coach

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Henry McCarthy is a pretty busy man these days, but he can still find time to smile—especially if he is questioned about his Massachusetts Institute of Technology basketball team.

Henry has been connected with the Institute for the past 17 years as Director of Physical Education, and for the past 15 has included in his duties the coaching of the varsity quintet, which has just concluded one of its most successful seasons in recent years.

Right now, however, McCarthy is up to his ears in work with his annual interscholastic basketball tournament, which is run under sponsorship of the M. I. T. A. A. A play-off game was held at the Hangar Gym last night, and the finals for the eight school teams in the tourney are scheduled for Saturday night.

Between telephone calls and other interruptions at his office in the Walker Memorial yesterday afternoon, he managed to give a resume of Tech's season. Altogether the team won six, and lost four, including victories over Harvard and the arch-rival, Tufts.

In fact, the win over Harvard was in the first game of the season and started the Engineers off on an unusually high note. They took the next game from New Hampshire, lost the following one to Trinity, and then won three in a row from Colby, Bates, and Lowell Textile. After mid-years the team hit a slump and dropped three to Boston University, Brown, and Clark, but snapped out of it in time to overcome the Jumbos.

Outstanding for Tech this season were Capt. Tom Creamer, Paul Schneider, and Dick Wilson. Schneider is the only Senior and according to McCarthy was one of the most aggressive players in the Institute's history. He was the team's high scorer and will be missed next season.

Creamer was valuable defensively and inasmuch as he is only a junior is expected to continue to be of great help next year. Wilson was second high scorer and will also be back next season.

Tech's success this season should continue through next year, for besides Schneider, Harry Mason will be the only one of this year's squad who will not be back.

McCarthy can count on his two sophomore forwards, Howie Samuels and Fred Herzog, and his regular guard Walter Farrell, as well as Al Riehl, Sol Goldfarb, and Jim Creighton, substitutes. From the freshmen, he will get at least two promising additions in Ernie Artz of Clayton, Mo.; and Dave Cavanaugh of Holyoke.

The story of Samuels and Herzog is interesting, inasmuch as both come from the same block in Rochester, N. Y., and are boyhood pals. Both attended Munroe High School where they formed a forward combination on the basketball team that accounted for many of the quintet's points. Samuels was captain of the tennis team while Herzog won his letter in cross-country running.

The two decided to go to M. I. T. for a technical education, and last year Samuels was the star of the freshman team, scoring 131 points in 11 games. Herzog as usual was his front-court partner. With two more seasons to go, they should account for more than one win for the Engineers.

M. I. T.'s schedule for next year is now in process of being formed and will be announced in the spring. The varsity basketball dinner will be held next week, at which time the captain for next season's team will be announced.

The Tech record for 1938-39 follows:

M. I. T.	29	Harvard	24
M. I. T.	43	New Hampshire	39
Trinity	33	M. I. T.	29
M. I. T.	36	Colby	32
M. I. T.	39	Bates	38
M. I. T.	45	Lowell Textile	30
Boston Univ.	36	M. I. T.	26
Brown	57	M. I. T.	24
Clark	49	M. I. T.	37
M. I. T.	41	Tufts	33

Patty Berg Wins In First Round At Coral Gables

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Patty Berg, national women's golf champion from Minneapolis, who won medalist honors Monday by shooting a 76 for a new course record, paced the field in the annual Belleair women's golf tournament through the first round of match play yesterday by defeating Mrs. Hazel Martelle of Tampa, 7 and 5.

Miss Berg shot the outgoing nine in 37, one over men's par, and was only three over men's par through the 13 holes of the match.

Other results:

Laddie Irwin, Montclair, N. J., defeated Mrs. Mark McGarry, St. Petersburg, Fla., one up.

Dorthy Kirby, Atlanta, defeated Mary Agnes Wall, Penominee, Mich., 3 and 2.

Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., the defending champion, defeated Mrs. Fred Nolan, Belleair, 4 and 3.

Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., defeated Jane Cothran, Greenville, S. C., 6 and 5.

Helen Detweiler, Washington, D. C., defeated Frances Hadfield, Milwaukee, 4 and 3.

Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, Philadelphia, defeated Jean Kyer, Ann Arbor, Mich., 3 and 2.

Betty Myers, Clearwater, Fla., defeated Ada McKenzie, Toronto, 2 and 1.

In the quarterfinals today, Miss Berg meets Miss Irwin. Miss Kirby plays Miss Miley. Miss Bauer meets Miss Detweiler, and Mrs. Vare plays Miss Myers.

Bowls 854

MILWAUKEE (AP)—Frank Benkovic set the second highest league score in bowling history when he rolled an 854 total in the Greater Classic League here March 7.

He had games of 289, 299 and 266.

The world record is 864, set by Harvey Braatz at Cleveland, Feb. 11, 1937.

Collard Calls B. U. Baseball Team March 15

Baseball candidates for the Boston University varsity nine will report at the B. U. Gym on March 15, Coach Mel Collard announced yesterday.

Baseball hopes are fairly high due to an abundance of veteran material. For pitchers, Coach Collard has Capt. Bob Leahy, Stan Stoklosa, and Charlie Farrell available from last year, with Carl Braun and Charlie Hoar coming up from the freshmen. The receiving department will be well taken care of by Johnny Walker.

The big loss from last year's hill staff is Bob DeGuglielmo, a slim 135-pound left hander from Cambridge. Leahy will, naturally, share the brunt of the mound work this season. As a sophomore, Leahy defeated Harvard twice and Boston College, in addition to three other games to wind up an undefeated season. Last year, however, he lost some of his effectiveness due to an injury which retarded his fast ball greatly. The Terrier leader is in good shape this spring and is looking forward to a banner year. Stanley Stoklosa and Charlie Farrell received much-needed experience with the varsity last year and should be greatly improved.

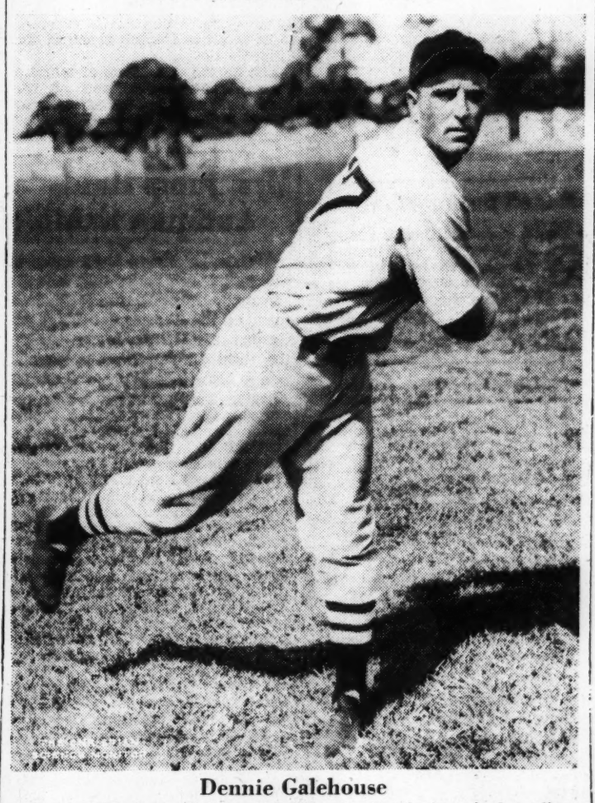
Walker, who comes from Pawtucket and is one of the University's finest all-around athletes, rates as Collard's best catcher, and may possibly be offered a professional contract following his graduation this June.

Outstanding freshmen prospect is Carl Braun of Lowell. Last year he set up a new freshman record for strikeouts, fanning 19 at Harvard to beat the Crimson, 5-2, and later he duplicated his feat by again beating Harvard, 10-5. Coach Collard is depending largely on Braun to take the place of Bob DeGuglielmo.

West Point Captains

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—Cadet Henry R. Brewerton of Cristobal, C. Z., has been elected captain of next year's swimming team. The 1939-40 hockey team, which scored an unexpected 3-2 victory over Canada's Royal Military Academy March 4, will be captained by Cadet George T. Larkin of Watertown, Mass. Larkin tends goal for the Cadets.

New Red Sox Pitcher



Dennie Galehouse

Former Cleveland pitcher upon whom the Cronin team is depending this season.

Only One Week From Start Of Exhibitions for Bees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 8—Only one week more remains before Casey Stengel must start picking line-ups and arranging batting orders. A week from today the Bees will play the Cardinals in St. Petersburg, the first of 24 exhibition games they face before opening their National League season against Philadelphia in Boston, April 18.

The regulars, many of whom have reported only the last few days, will be given first-call at the batting cage from now on, although the rookies will get in their raps during the special morning practice held for their benefit. Henceforth Stengel and his "Brain Trust" will be concerned chiefly with arbitrating four important arguments over positions.

The first 10 days of practice did nothing to lighten Stengel's problem. Instead, with Elbie Fletcher hitting the ball much better than he did a year ago, Stanley Andrews lacing out line drives, John Hill having trouble meeting the ball, and Henry Majeski poling some long flies to left, the competition has become keener than he expected it to be.

Four positions seem settled in Stengel's mind: second base, which belongs to Tony Cuccinello; shortstop, which is Eddie Miller's; catcher, which goes to Al Lopez; and left field, which Al Simmons has practically clinched with his powerful hitting.

Today the competition opens in earnest for the other positions: at third base, between Debs Garms, Hill, Majeski, and Bob Kahle; at first base, between Fletcher and Buddy Hassett; in centerfield, between Jimmy Outlaw, John Dickshot, and John Cooney; in right field, between Max West and Garms.

The pitching problem is relatively easy, because the club has only 13 candidates, and four of them are young and inexperienced. Jim Turner, Lou Fette, Danny MacFayden, Dick Errickson, Mil Shoffner, and John Lanning are veterans sure to stay. Fred Frankhouse, John Pezzullo, and Joe Sullivan are veteran newcomers likely to remain. Thus, Stengel has only to select, one more pitcher from among Arthur Doll, Tom Earley, Al Moran, and Al Hazel, and his pitching staff will be ready.

Perry Undaunted by Theory That Budge Is Unbeatable

So much has been written of the power-house attack of Don Budge that many have come to look upon the Californian's attack as irresistible, and to credit no player with a possible chance against the former amateur. In fact, many of his opponents in the amateur ranks, awed by the reputation of Budge, were defeated before they stepped on the court with him.

But there is one gentleman who steadfastly refuses to roll over before the thunder of Budge's whirlwind reputation. That gentleman is none other than Fred Perry of England, three times winner of the American amateur championship, and thrice holder of the coveted Wimbledon title, emblematic of the world's championship.

To Test Theory

The black-haired Briton will test the theory of Budge's invincibility when he meets the Oakland star at the Boston Garden next Saturday night. The vaunted speed and power of his opponent will hold no terrors for the fleet-footed English ace, who has proved himself to be one of the greatest court coverers of all time. Because of his speed afoot, and his ability to make shots from almost any angle, the Britisher is hard to pass or "ace." His "gets" of shots hit apparently far beyond his reach, are the despair of rivals.

Perry possesses a phenomenally strong right wrist, developed by years of practise at table tennis, a game at which he won the world's title while still of tender age. It is the flick shot of table tennis which Fred has brought into the court game, and developed into a most effective and deceptive weapon. It is on balls hit wide to either his forehand or backhand, that the British star employs this peculiar shot. His great speed carries him quickly to the ball, and there is where his strong wrist comes into play.

Supporting Cast

The supporting cast for the Budge-Perry match on Saturday night will be Walter Senior and Ben Gorchakoff, both from California. They will meet in the opening singles match preliminary to the meeting between the two formr world's amateur champions. The doubles contest which will conclude the program for the evening will pair Senior and Budge opposing Gorchakoff and Perry.

Budge-Perry Record to Date

1934—Perry defeated Budge in the final round of the Pacific Coast Championship at Berkeley, Calif., 3—6, 6—4, 7—5, 1—6, 7—5.

1935—Perry defeated Budge in the Davis Cup Challenge Round at Wimbledon, 6—0, 6—8, 5—3, 6—4.

1936—Perry defeated Budge in the semi-final round of the British Championship at Wimbledon, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4. Perry defeated Budge in the final round of the United States Championship at Forest Hills, 2—6, 6—2, 8—6, 1—6, 10—8. Budge defeated Perry in an informal team match in England. Budge defeated Perry in the final of the Pacific Southwest Championship at Los Angeles, 6—2, 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Sporting Around the Hub

Jeremiah Deserves Praise

Despite the fact that Dartmouth lost to McGill 4-1 last night at Montreal, thereby losing its chance to tie the Redmen for the championship of the Triple I League, Coach Eddie Jeremiah of the Green deserves a lot of credit.

The Indians have already won their second straight Quad League title, are undefeated in two years of Quad League play, and have been beaten only twice in two years by American teams. In the game last night, moreover, they held the powerful McGill skaters to their second low total for any league game this year. Only Toronto, which beat the Redmen 3-2 Feb. 18, has been able to do better.

Dartmouth plays Montreal tonight at Montreal and should come through with a victory, which would put the Indians in a triple tie with Toronto and Queen's for second place in the final standing. The game tonight is the last scheduled contest.

* * *

The championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League will in all probability be decided tonight when undefeated Princeton meets undefeated Yale. The Tigers turned back Harvard last Saturday to make their record five in a row, while the Elis have captured four straight. A victory for the Tigers would give them the title with an undefeated record, while the same for Yale would mean the crown, for the Elis will probably take Harvard Saturday.

* * *

Harvard plays its final basketball game but one of the Eastern League season with Pennsylvania at Cambridge tonight. The last contest is the second Yale game at New Haven Saturday.

* * *

After putting through a rule to raise prices on play-off tickets throughout the National Hockey League, the Bruins are not in accord. They are conforming with the rule but only in regard to some 400 $2.50 tickets which will go to $3.00 tax included.

* * *

The Bruins have choice of home games against Rangers and will make the announcement momentarily. The series will start Tuesday, March 21.

Pond Greets 30 Grid Candidates

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 8 (AP) Thirty candidates for Yale's football team in the fall went through the merest fundamentals of the game yesterday in the Coxe Field Gymnasium as Head Coach Ducky Pond called a pre-spring training session.

Capt. Bill Stack, varsity center, and a full complement of coaches including Spike Nelson, the new line mentor, greeted the group.

Nelson made his first appearance at the University where he arrived from Mississippi only a short time before the workout.

Pond said he was quite well satisfied with the turnout which he regarded as proving conclusively there was no lagging interest on the part of football candidates at the University.

Regular spring practice has been set down for April 13, the opening day of the final semester.

Budge Wins in Canada

MONTREAL (CP)—Don Budge whipped Ellsworth Vines 6—2, 6—2, 6—3, March 6 in the wind-up of their barnstorming professional tour that carried them across the continent and back.

The victory gave Budge Canadian and world's "professional tennis championships" and a silver trophy. Only five-set matches counted in the titular series, Budge taking the round 4-3.

Former king of the amateurs, Budge, who won 22 of his 39 matches with Vines, will take on Fred Perry March 10 in New York in the first of a long series with the British ace.

Cronin All Business

SARASOTA, Fla., March 8 (AP)—As chipper as ever, Ted Williams, San Diego's gift to baseball, finally is on the job and has been forgiven for his late appearance. The orders the slugging outfielder got from Manager Joe Cronin were, "pay attention to business and get accustomed to fielding ground balls."

Simmons' Potent Bat

ORLANDO, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Second Baseman Buddy Myer was officially in the Washington Senators' fold today, having come to salary terms with President Clark Griffith.

"Never mind about my salary," he said. "What I'm worried about is who have we got to take the place of Al Simmons and Zeke Bonura. They drove in our runs last year."

Test Cricket

DURBAN, South Africa, March 8 (AP)—Fighting an uphill battle, England had lost seven wickets for 268 runs when play closed yesterday in the final cricket test match with South Africa. The Springboks concluded their first innings Monday for a record score of 530.

Stanley Cup Play To Begin in N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8 — Boston selected New York for the opening game of the Stanley Cup Hockey series against Rangers at a meeting of the National Hockey League Directors this morning, starting March 21.

Other dates are March 23 and 26 at Boston, March 28 New York, March 30, Boston, April 1, New York, and April 2, Boston if necessary.

Third and fourth teams and fifth and sixth teams also start March 21 followed by 23rd, and 25th, or 26th.

Gophers Enter A. A. U. Championship—Boston Holds Detroit Wings Scoreless—Golf

Bruins Capture League Hockey Honors Again

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	32	10	2	132	61	66
Rangers	23	13	6	119	86	52
Americans	16	18	10	102	128	42
Toronto	16	19	9	98	96	41
Detroit	15	22	6	96	115	36
Canadiens	13	22	9	101	134	35
Chicago	12	23	8	81	109	32

Results March 7
Boston 3, Detroit 0.
Canadiens 2, Rangers 2, overtime.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

All glories of the regular National Hockey League season belong to the Boston Bruins today. In shutting out the Detroit Red Wings, 3 to 0 at Boston last night the Bruins mathematically clinched first place in the league standing, took the Prince of Wales Trophy and the league championship.

It is the third time the Bruins have won the league championship. They first won in 1928-29 when they also took the Stanley Cup. The following year they set all manner of scoring records, winning 38 games, losing only five and tying one for 77 points, but lost in the Cup final to Canadiens.

That 1929-30 season in which the Bruins did so many remarkable things they played a 44-game schedule and today, with four more games to go to complete the regular schedule, they have played 44 games, winning 32, losing 10 and two games were ties. In the 1929-30 season the Bruins scored 179 goals against 132 for the present team, but defensively the current edition has had only 61 goals scored against it to 98 for the record-breaking club.

Bruising Contest

Proving that there is no game like hockey, the two teams engaged in as bruising a battle as a Stanley Cup final might warrant. The Bruins went into the game needing only one point in five games to clinch first place, but held back nothing to make certain of matters immediately.

Flash Hollett, the general utility man, was the Boston star for the night, scoring the first and third goal, while Woody Dumart tallied the second goal in combination with Schmidt and Bauer. Hollett's first goal came unassisted and the second in combination with Getliffe and Pettinger.

It was the third shutout for the Bruins against Detroit this season and the 10th for Frankie Brimsek, the Boston rookie goalie. In eight games between the two clubs this season, Boston has won seven, losing the last played in Detroit by a 4 to 1 score.

Canadiens Fortunate

Over in New York the Canadiens had their usual good fortune against the Rangers, coming out of the game with a point as a result of a 2-to-2 overtime tie. The Rangers have been very helpful to the former cellar occupants in their efforts to beat Chicago out for the play-offs. In the last three games between the two the Canadiens have won one and tied two—very good going for a bottom team against a second-place club.

In the contest last night the Frenchmen from Montreal had to come from behind twice to gain their tie. Rangers took a lead in the first five minutes of play when Lynn Patrick scored, aided by Heller and Dillon. Blake combined with Haynes to tie the score at 2:06 of the third period and Hiller, helped by Heller and Hextall put Rangers out front again at 10:59. Desse Smith scored a fortunate goal in that his pass from behind the net was deflected in with Mondou presented an assist.

Voice of Coach—English Fashion

© Keystone
The Rev. John N. Duckworth, former Cambridge coxswain, who has been coaching this year's Cambridge crew, returns to his parish week ends.

Smith-Runyan, Guldahl-Snead In 4-Ball Final

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 8 (AP)—Horton Smith and Paul Runyan surged into the finals of the $5,000 international four-ball golf tournament yesterday by whipping Johnny Revolta and Henry Picard, three-time winners, and will meet Ralph Guldahl and Sam Snead today for top money.

Guldahl and Snead defeated Lawson Little and Tony Manero, 1 up in 36 holes, the same score by which Smith and Runyan came through.

The tenseness of the semifinal matches, which weren't decided until the last putt on the final green, overshadowed two remarkable shots by members of the losing teams.

Picard cut loose with the best single shot of the day, a hole-in-one on the 165-yard second hole yesterday morning, and Little scored a great eagle three on the 550-yard fifteenth.

The ace, which electrified a gallery of 1,000 persons, was the first in the 16-year history of the tournament.

Picard swung smoothly with a five iron, the ball hit the green 12 feet short of the pin, hopped twice and skittered into the cup.

Little's eagle was no less remarkable. Choosing a No. 3 wood, he gambled in trying to send his second shot across a canal guarding the green. It required a carry of more than 250 yards, but Little walloped the ball within three feet of the pin.

Red hot putters brought Runyan and Smith their victory.

They rapped the ball in from all parts of the greens during the morning round for a fine best ball of 63, eight under par, and nursed their one-up lead through the afternoon.

Picard missed a great try for an eagle on the last hole as his 15-foot putt that would have kept the match alive missed by an eyelash.

Manero and Little lost their match on the thirty-fifth hole, where both ran into trouble and lost to a par four. Manero's approach stopped on the far bank of a canal, while Little's second found a trap and both recovered weakly.

Snead pitched accurately for his par and Guldahl didn't try his long putt for a birdie.

The last hole was halved in birdies.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Grove Against Pitching Change

SARASOTA, Fla., March 8—Robert Moses "Lefty" Grove, who has been around the American League long enough to express his own opinion, says that the new pitching rule which allows hurlers to keep one foot in back of the rubber before delivering, thereby giving them more motion with the pitch, will not be of much value to veterans like himself.

"That idea of Clark Griffith's may be all right for young fellows," said Lefty today after a lengthy workout at Payne Field, "but when you have thrown one way for years, it might not be the smart thing to change. Every pitcher has his pet delivery—his favorite stance on the rubber. Some stand in the middle of the slab. Others work from either end. It may be hard for older men to change their style without hurting their control. However, maybe old Lefty's wrong again. Let's wait and see."

You can always depend on Grove to throw a bombshell at new ideas. Sometimes in fun, of course. But this time Lefty was serious. When Griffith proposed the new plan at the major league meetings last December, it was with the idea of helping all pitchers. The change lets the mound artist take what amounts to a full stride before getting rid of the ball. He should get more on the ball—more speed and a sharper-breaking curve. The rule is visioned as a forward step in the battle of the pitcher to take charge of the hitter. But Grove does not agree. Six months from now it should be interesting to compare results with Lefty's contention.

Protecting Profession

Of course, it may just be an old master's way of protecting his profession. In other words, Lefty does not want the world to expect much improved pitching in 1939. If you expect it, and the improvement is lacking, there may be a tendency toward calling the hurlers a gang of bush leaguers. But if you do not expect it, and it comes—well, there is a difference.

However, if the old master should happen to be wrong, and the innovation does give the hurlers a much-needed lift, Boston's Red Sox and Bees will benefit considerably. The Sox have offensive power right down their batting order. As they labor through training sessions here at Sarasota, they are concentrating on improvement on the hill. For this they are looking toward Elden Auker, Dennie Galehouse, Woody Rich, Jake Wade and others, to lend assistance to a parade of power which includes Jimmy Foxx, Joe Cronin, Roger Cramer, Joe Vosmik and young Ted Williams.

Boston Will Benefit

Over in Bradenton, a few miles north of this camp, the Bees are conditioning one of the finest mound staffs in all baseball. What manager would not welcome Danny MacFayden, Milburn Shoffner, Jim Turner, and Lou Fette? Or young Dick Errickson? Therefore, if the Griffith innovation is a boost for the pitching profession, the Boston teams will benefit—the Bees because hurling is already their strong forte, and the Sox because they need improvement in that department to balance their power—an offense rivaled only by the world champion Yankees.

As Manager Casey Stengel of the Bees points out, at least eight or nine hurlers in the National League have been "cheating" by taking a step, "so why not let everybody do it?"

The pitcher would have an even greater advantage if allowed to have one foot off to either side of the rubber. By stepping toward the slab from the side, the hurler could give the hitter what is known as the "cross-fire," one of the toughest deliveries in the book. The rule insists, however, that the young gentleman throwing plateward keep directly behind the rubber. Any attempt to cheat on this rule, according to Bob Quinn, will be immediately "called" by the umpires.

Jaworski Sets Scoring Record

By the Associated Press

Kingston, R. I.

Chet Jaworski, Rhode Island State's flashy center, holds the new intercollegiate basketball scoring record for a season with a total of 477 points in 21 games.

The previous record, 465 points, was established by Hank Luisetti, playing for Stanford.

Jaworski racked up 14 points March 7 as his team went down to defeat before Worcester Tech, 64 to 61. It was the Rams' fourth defeat of the season.

And Talking of . . . Rowing

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A Blue-Letter Day Draws Nigh

LONDON—Today the Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race is in the air. For on Saturday, April 1, it will be on the water and the nearer we approach to that date, the more do the crews become news. The power being switched on in this respect, so to speak, when they forsake the upper reaches of the Thames, where they have been doing their intermediate training and come up to Putney for a fortnight or so of final preparation on the scene of the race. Which is quite a long strip of scene, most of it rather dull to look at, between Putney Bridge and the Ship Inn at Mortlake—a matter of four-and-a-quarter miles, on restless metropolitan Thames tidal water that gets whipped up into a fine old bother if a hard wind blows against the tide on the day of the race.

Strange Topography

As one who has raced on this reach of the river for a good many years, I can assure you that, quite literally speaking, there is more to the Boat Race than appears on the surface. As becomes apparent when the tide is right out and the strange topography of the river bed comes to view, with its shallows where you wouldn't expect them and its advantageous channels and one thing and another. Not for nothing does the coxswain of the varsity boat have a furrowed brow as the Dark and Light Blues take their respective stations, on the great day, at the stake-boats anchored just above Putney Bridge.

Which boat shall have which station—in other words, whether Oxford shall be nearer to the Surrey bank or to the Middlesex bank—is a matter that varies in importance with the weather conditions. In practice both keep more or less to the center of the river, which winds all around the place in such a fashion that the advantages gained by the rivals on the bends may be said almost to cancel each other out. It is a queer traffic-influenced sort of place for one of the world's greatest sports events, when you come to think of it—rather like having the inter-varsity Soccer match in Trafalgar Square—but through a hundred and ten years the Boat Race has become as much a national institution as Nelson's Column.

It has, in fact, become an international institution—followed with interest by a world-wide public, the vast majority of which is totally unconnected with either University and knows even less than it cares about the intricacies of oarsmanship.

Thunder of Cheering

Why people flock to the wind-swept riverside each year just to glimpse from a distance a fleeting phase of a race that can be followed from start to finish as a continuous narative if you sit by the radio at home, it is rather difficult to say. But they do it, year after year. Hundreds of thousands of them.

A more or less solid wall of humanity lines the drab, commercial-looking route, and if you follow the race in a launch (as only a few handfuls of people are able to do), you will hear one of the most impressive sounds in sport, a 20-minute thunder of cheering that keeps pace with the toiling crews on their gruelling journey along the waterway.

This sort of thing has been going on for a long time. The first inter-varsity boat race took place one evening at Henley in 1829, since 1845 the contest has been held over the present Putney to Mortlake course, and altogether there have been 90 encounters, of which 42 have been won by Oxford and 47 by Cambridge, with a dead heat recorded in 1877.

Each year the question is asked, will a new record time be established? A question that depends for its answer to a great extent on the weather conditions of the day. When the query comes up this year, it means, Will the 1939 winner cut under 18m. 3s.? For that is the best time to date—returned by Cambridge in 1934, a year when, on Boat Race day, the water, like the Cambridge crew, was nipping along very fast indeed.

Minnesota Hockey Squad Seeks National Crown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Big Ten champions and holders of all-time team and individual scoring records for a Gopher sextet, an augmented University of Minnesota hockey squad will seek national and possible United States Olympic recognition in the National A. A. U. hockey championships at New Haven, Conn., on March 17-18.

Five outstanding freshman players have been added to nine members of the championship Minnesota varsity squad, the whole to be known as the Gopher hockey team and the Mid-west A. A. U. entry in the New Haven tournament.

Successful Season

Entry of the Minnesotans in the A. A. U. competition climaxes the most successful season in 19 years of collegiate hockey at the University of Minnesota and is regarded as a step in the campaign to advance the Gophers as candidates for the 1940 United States Olympic hockey team.

Playing a major schedule of 20 games the Minnesota sextet won eight straight games with Michigan and Illinois by decisive scores to annex the mythical Western Conference title, won 15 of the 20 games played and were undefeated against teams composed of American born players. In addition, the Gophers defeated McMaster University of Hamilton, Ont., twice, and the University of Manitoba once. Losses were at the hands of Manitoba, the Duluth Zephyrs and Southern California, the latter two teams having a large number of Canadians on the roster.

Mesabi Range

Six members of the 14-man Gopher squad are products of the Minnesota Mesabi Range district, "hotbed" of U. S. hockey and the training grounds for numerous National League players, including Frank Brimsek of Boston and Mike Karakas of the Chicago Black Hawks.

As a nucleus for the Gophers' A. A. U. play, Coach Larry Armstrong, a former Canadian star in his own right, has selected his first team plus three alternate forwards from the varsity and added four forwards and a defenseman from the freshman squad.

Heading up the Gopher offense will be a quartet of veterans who accounted for 59 of the 88 goals scored by the Minnesota team during the regular season.

Paulsen Stars

Harold (Babe) Paulsen, diminutive, blond right wing on the first line, broke all existing Minnesota scoring records during the recent season, scoring 21 goals and 12 assists for a total of 33 points. Just one point behind Paulsen was defenseman and erstwhile football end, John Mariucci, with 14 goals and 18 assists. This pair along with Frank St. Vincent, center, and Capt. Ken Anderson, right wing, will provide the Gopher offensive threat.

Martin Falk of Minneapolis, classed by Coach Armstrong as the best amateur goalie prospect he has ever coached, will play in the nets for the Gophers, with Mariucci and Kenneth Cramp of Minneapolis manning the defense.

Starting Line

The starting forward line will have Paulsen at right wing, St. Vincent at center, and Haydon Pickering of Hibbing at left wing. The varsity alternate line will include Orville Thompson of Duluth at center, with Captain Anderson and Bob Rhineberger at the wings.

Augmenting the varsity veterans will be John McGraw, 225-pound defenseman from Hibbing; Fred Junger, Minneapolis; Allen Eggleston, St. Paul; Dave Lampton, Soudan, Minn., and Jim Magnus, St. Paul, forwards.

A 14-man playing squad, Coach Armstrong, Professor Louis F. Keller, member of the Olympic hockey committee and Minnesota state A. A. U. hockey representative; and a trainer will leave Minneapolis on Wednesday, March 15, bound for the New Haven tournament.

Borican Annexes Engineers' 600

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—John Borican, national 1,000-meter champion, triumphed over a blue-ribbon field in the feature 600-yard invitation race after warding off a dramatic closing bid by Sanford Goldberg, Metropolitan 1,000 yard titleholder in the 102nd Engineers indoor track meet last night.

Goldberg provided the loose-limbed Elberon, N. J., Negro with the closest competition he has encountered in any of his nine indoor successes this year. At the finish he was only a split second behind Borican, who was clocked in 1m. 13.6s. The Brooklyn fireman held the lead twice, but Borican had too much in reserve.

Lou Burns, Metropolitan 600-yard champion, challenged briefly at the outset, but fell far behind and finished third.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Japanese Army and Navy leaders came out in opposition of holding 1940 Olympic Games in Tokyo, "if China incident continues."

Five Years Ago

Alvin "Bo" McMillin, former all-America quarterback, signed as football coach at Indiana, succeeding E. C. Hayes.

Oldest in Big Six

AMES, Iowa (AP)—The oldest track record in the Big Six dates back only to 1923. It is the 51.2 mark for the indoor 440-yard dash set by Deac Wolters of Iowa State.

Warwick Vase Golf

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 8 (AP)—Col. L. Miller and Louis Miller, father and son who live in Bermuda during the winter and at Chester, N. S., in summer, shared qualifying honors with another Bermudian, H. G. Butterfield, in the Warwick Vase Golf Tournament at Riddell's Bay yesterday. Each had a score of 77 to lead a field of 48 players.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Dartmouth 38, Princeton 33.
Notre Dame 48, Detroit 42.
Worcester Tech 64, R. I. State 61.

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WFIL
GLEN GRAY
and his
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There's a Swing to
STRIPES
. . . This Spring!

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

One Answer—New Types of Work Developed by Women

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Many Women Who Must Work Have Developed Their Own Jobs

More of This Will Lessen Competition Men Find Hard, Says Women's Bureau. First Lady Pays Two Calls

Women at Washington

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Practically every White House mail includes a batch of letters for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt from women seeking jobs.

Some never have worked but their investments have dropped in value, and they feel they must find some revenue-producing activity. Others are seeking to piece out meager earnings of their husbands in order to send children to college. Still others have been laid off jobs in the depression and feel anxiety of getting others because of their age.

In with hundreds of depressing letters, now and then comes one from a woman who has failed to become discouraged and has turned her capabilities to useful channels

Mrs. Roosevelt Makes Two Calls

Two of these so attracted Mrs Roosevelt's attention that recently she went to visit their authors. One, a middle-aged woman whose husband had a small-paying business, had turned to catering, offering cakes and candies or hot meals for sale. The President's wife found her kitchen "a joy to behold" with delectable smells issuing forth; and predicted that the woman would soon be employing other people, so rapidly was her business increasing.

The other correspondent favored with a personal visit was an elderly, bedridden seamstress, who, when she has no paid work, makes children's clothes out of scraps and gives them away to make youngsters happy.

Many women have entered the job market for the first time in the last seven or eight years. Results of the federal employment census, announced last fall, showed that nearly 3,000,000 more women workers had registered as job seekers since 1930 than would have been expected on the basis of population growth. Many of these obviously were applying for jobs they would relinquish later if fathers, husbands, or sons get employment.

Housework as an Outside Job

Others would probably stay on paid jobs once they had adjusted their lives to working outside the home. After all, today much of the housework is now done outside the home. In the manufacturing field the great bulk of women workers are in textile, clothing, and food factories, doing work formerly done by women in the home before factory processes were invented.

Mrs. Roosevelt admits she does not know how to answer the many married women who consult her as to whether they should work outside the home. A wife who goes to business must consider many things, she has pointed out—how much heavier her expenses for lunches, clothes, maid service, etc., are if she goes to work, how much time she spends wondering if her home is being properly maintained, and her children are being properly cared for, and what type of work she is best fitted for.

It is the married woman worker who has borne and is still bearing the brunt of the criticism in the business slump of the 1930's.

A Step Ahead

Miss Mary Anderson, Swedish-born chief of the U. S. Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor, who had 18 years of first-hand experience with industry as a worker in a Chicago shoe factory, and has held her present post under five Presidents, thinks that this is an advance in some ways. In earlier depressions, she says, effort to get women out of the labor market used to be directed at all women. Now the idea, at least, has apparently penetrated that single women do not work for pin money.

No official study has been made as to why married women work. The National Federation of Business and Professional Women found in a recent study made for the International Labor Office that of the women reporting 38 per cent work because they have dependents to support. "This indicates," says Miss Earlene White, Senate postmistress and Federation president, "that practically one out of every two women who work in business or the professions is responsible for the entire or partial support of one or more persons besides herself. Almost the entire remaining 52 per cent work because they have to support themselves.

"The 1930 census and the Federation's study refute the charge that married women take away jobs from men," Miss White declares. "The number who work for the sheer joy of the venture is so small as to be negligible."

These facts are being used by the Federation to fight bills before state legislatures at the present time aimed at restricting the right of married women to work. States where such bills are under consideration include Utah, Ohio, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Oklahoma and Iowa.

One answer to women's need for revenue lies in the development of new kinds of jobs and services. "Community needs that could be met by women entering entirely new lines of employment should be studied and developed," Miss Anderson declares in her last annual report.

Not long ago the Women's Bureau under the direction of Miss Bertha M. Nienburg made a survey of unfulfilled consumer demands in New England that could be supplied by the skills and resources of the area. New England, it was suggested, might become a sports goods manufacturing center to meet the growing demand for suitable sports clothing and equipment created by the growing popularity of year-round sports.

How about a New England canned fish, selling for about the same normal price as canned salmon? Or new salt and spiced fish products? "Epicurettes," the Bureau calls them.

To Encourage Women Inventors

Women's organizations, it was suggested, might sponsor the setting up of a clearing house in household engineering to which inventive women can bring constructive ideas to improve household and personal equipment and to which other housewives can bring their difficulties.

Interviews with suburban mothers around Boston showed a real need for trained care of young children under the supervision of local mothers' groups in co-operation with a central sponsoring group.

In the one servant or servantless home, a real need was found to exist for luncheon, dinner, and children's party catering service.

Women's Bureau officials feel that the more ingenuity of this sort women put into their jobs, the less they will be accused of taking men's jobs. And people looking for unemployment panaceas will be less likely to hit upon the dismissal of women workers, married or single.

Women at Washington runs at least once a month.

Spring Cleaning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have a rule that
nought can stay
that does not really,
in some way,
a service give.
To be of value, each
possession
must be the answering
expression
to a need.
Our home breathes lightly
with its burdens lifted.
and so each Spring—
(to us it often comes!)
our goods are sifted.

Jannis Parker

Two Hats With a Past Make One With a Future

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"A real French hat, and it will look so charming on Madam."

Mlle. Elise adjusted it at quite a daring slant. The felt was beautiful, soft and kitteny, and such a velvety black.

"I will put a pin in ze front, so you will know where ze middle of ze brim goes. A beautiful hat, and greatly reduced."

Janet remembered a straw one, also greatly reduced, that she had bought last season, . . . and never worn. This felt was such a good one, though, and she'd probably get used to the queer shaped crown, . . . it was just that it was "new."

But, "greatly reduced" was her enthusiasm for the new purchase when Janet surveyed herself in the mirror at home. Perhaps the slant was wrong. . . . She tried it this way and that, endeavoring to get the right angle. The pin which Mlle. Elise had said must go "over ze nose" had fallen out.

The tag bore a penciled inscription, "all sales final," which added to Janet's growing dislike of the new piece of headgear. The brim was good, only the crown with its funny twisted peak was impossible. Not Janet's type at all,—it was made for a Jeanette. Funny, it was just the other way with the markdown straw of last season, likable crown, but impossible brim. If only, well why not . . . felt brim and straw crown . . . some of the very newest hats showed this combination.

Nothing lost in trying it. An easy matter to join new brim to old crown. Now for some trimming from the same source, felt "leaves" cut from the crown of one hat, and edged and veined with narrow straw from the brim of the other, easily done, for the lock-stitched straw peeled off with a merry purring sound.

In no time at all the idea took form, and Hurrah! It was becoming. More than that, it was a little bit Jeanette-ish.

F. G. P.

Should You Wish to Cook At Home in Chinese

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you would try your hand at some of those dishes you have come to enjoy at that little Chinese restaurant around the corner—that delicious Sai Lo Yu Tse, perhaps, or Foong Lut Gai, or Tung Choy Jing Gee Yuk—here is a cookbook to tell you how: "Cook at Home in Chinese" by Henry Low (Macmillan, New York. $2.50). Its author was born in China, in the province of Kwanchow, which is famous the world over for its food, and he comes from a long line of cooks. For some 40 years now he has been cooking in the United States, the last 10 of them as head chef of a famous Chinese restaurant in New York.

Lin Yutang in a brief foreword says he has found that a Chinese dinner, kept within proper and sane limits, is less expensive than an American dinner. "I have found," he goes on, "that one could cut the expense of meat in half by adopting the Chinese way of preparing food. Yuan Tsets'ai, the poet, says that 'cooking is like matrimony'—the matching and blending of tastes. Let the meats and vegetables be combined and 'married,' instead of meeting each other for the first time when served on the table in their respective confirmed bachelorhood and unspoiled virginity, and you will find that each has a fuller personality than you ever dreamed of."

The housewife who decides to go Oriental, just by way of having a little fun, will get some practice in this art of matching and blending if she follows Mr. Low's recipes. He has chosen these with a view to materials that can be obtained in the United States, and gives directions for obtainig all the necessary ingredients. Most of them are obtainable from dealers in fancy groceries. Our attention is called to the fact that it is not necessary to carry a large amount of Chinese staples on hand in order to try these recipes. Gourmet powder, soy sauce, black beans, brown bean sauce and black sauce will see one through quite well, it seems. And they are not expensive and will keep indefinitely, we are told.

A. M.

Washing Blankets

In washing blankets, the dirt should be squeezed out rather than rubbed out, and the blankets should never be hung to dry in such a way that one side bears most of the weight.

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"the freedom pants"

"Suedreon" a new material destined to be a favorite for busy women! It's run-resist, launders as easily as kerchiefs and *requires no ironing!*

The undie above in Suedreon *is not a Brief, not a Bloomer —it's an In-Between —sleek and smooth fitting as your own skin. Sizes 00-0-1-2.*

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Karsh, Ottawa

Yvonne Desaulniers Manion, "Mrs. Bob," Wife of the Leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, Ottawa.

Presenting Canada's 'Mrs. Bob'

Wife of the Leader of the Opposition an Able Partner

By Corolyn Cox
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa

"Mrs. Manion? Oh, yes, I've known her for years. Lovely woman—but of course she doesn't have anything to do with politics—not at all." That is a composite of innumerable replies from politicians, their wives, prominent citizens all over Ottawa when you ask about the wife of the new Leader of the Conservative Party. And yet, interesting anomaly in the present situation is that Mrs. Manion is probably responsible for The Honorable Bob's being mixed up in politics at all.

If young Dr. Robert Manion, intern in the Water Street Hospital in Ottawa, had not gone to the O'Gorman dance back in 1905, would he be leader of the Opposition today? For there he met Yvonne Desaulniers and began visiting on Wilbrod Street house that was steeped in politics. Yvonne's grandfather, Dr. L. L. Desaulniers, had been a Member and backer of Sir John A. MacDonald in the first Parliament of Confederation. Her uncle, another Dr. Desaulniers, was M. L. A. in Quebec, a supporter of Sir Lomar Gouin. The late Senator Poirier was a constant visitor at the Wilbord Street home. What energetic young lad could escape an interest in political activity in this atmosphere?

The Manions were not politicians, and young Bob was headed in a very different direction. But he married Yvonne Desaulniers and she had politics in her makeup, and to this day so accepts the political atmosphere as a matter of course that it disturbs not one atom her own calm personal life. Of course one's men would be out on the political front, so there is nothing to get excited in that! The fact that Mrs. Manion makes no speeches, does no talking out of turn is not an indication that she is either ignorant of or disinterested in what it is all about. She cares very much indeed about her husband's career, wants success for him, and enjoys going about with him on his tours. She is, in his opinion, one of his most dependable and trusted advisors.

Her Ideal

Mrs. Manion's ideal from the French standpoint, of what a politician's wife should be is Lady Laurier, who was a warm personal friend of her youth. To be always gracious and "bien levée," but seldom to "talk politics" is her design for living as a leader's wife. But that is not because she has the slightest distaste for politics.

Mrs. Manion has three sons, and when her husband joined the French army during the World War, she stayed right at home and looked after her family. These lads are now grown men, married and away. So Mrs. Manion no longer needs to stay at home to be sure their care and feeding is properly done. She does, in fact, skip about the country like a regular Eleanor Roosevelt, only as she gives no speeches, publishes no diaries, few notice her movements. She thinks nothing of driving her own car, alone, from Ottawa to Toronto, or perhaps off to Riviere de Loup where her mother has a summer place in which the family clans love to gather.

Enjoys the Market Women

The Manions have found for themselves in Ottawa an exceptional quiet corner on a tiny street overlooking a park, where their very comfortable small house is their home, rather than a "place" in which to entertain. Saturday morning you must call very early indeed if you wish to catch Mrs. Manion. For she's off early in her car, driving herself down to the Public Market where she loves not only to pick out the family's week-end vegetables by hand but to stop for a chat with the French farm women who bring in their produce. To Mrs. Manion, as to many other Ottawans, with all the progress of new and beautiful buildings, the advent of foreign legations, and the rise of civic beautification, the old Market remains one of the Capital's most interesting spots.

There are even those who believe that it is not impossible that some day Mrs. Manion might appear on the political horizon as the wife of Canada's Prime Minister. The prominence of that position will certainly be accentuated by the fact that no Prime Minister of Canada has had a wife since Sir Robert Borden left the stage center in 1920. So quiet has been Mrs. Manion's life in Ottawa as successively wife of a member, a cabinet minister, and a private citizen, that she remains a "dark horse" to the thousands of persons who have met her many times. To the press she is already established as a personality so kind and considerate and polite that they wonder how it can last in the hurly burly of the Fight. But it will last. French women with the dignity of true good breeding never lose it.

Charmante Studio, Inc.

The Shirtmaker Frock—Still a Winner

A new variety of that perennial spring blossom, the shirtmaker frock! This one is called "career classic," because it is a dress in which the career girl will feel well dressed at all hours of her busy day. Note how the stripes are worked in interesting ways to give a bulky square shoulder and a "slimming" skirt. Waffle piqué fashions the "little girl" collar and cuffs and the perky flower. The dress comes in blue, pink, navy, brown, and black.

Kitchen Kinks

Absorbs the Odor

When cooking vegetables with a strong odor, as cabbage or cauliflower, I cover the vegetable with boiling water, and on top place the "heel" from a loaf of bread. The bread absorbs much of the odor.

(Mrs.) H. P. J., Idaho

A Time-Saver

I mix dry ingredients ahead of time—say a day or two, I sift them, and put into a screw-top glass jar ready for use. It's a grand time-saver when you actually come to do the baking.

(Mrs.) I. C. K., New York

Taking Out the Salt

If soup is too salty, I add a raw potato and let it boil a few minutes. This absorbs some of the extra salt.

(Mrs.) E. H., Kansas

Preheated Potatoes

When baking large potatoes, either white or sweet, I let them stand in hot water for five or ten minutes until they are hot through, and then I put them in the oven or casserole, and the time is shortened.

(Mrs.) B. N. W., Massachusetts

Saves Washing a Bowl

Wax paper has so many uses in the kitchen. When sifting together dry ingredients in any recipe, I sift onto a piece of wax paper; then I "pour" from my paper into the bowl of creamed ingredients. The paper may then be discarded or, if nothing damp has touched it, it may be folded and used again.

(Mrs.) I. C. K., New York

Through the Editor's Window

Keeping One's Job—Even Winning Promotion

By Millicent Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

People who lose their jobs "usually blame the boss, some scheming co-worker or bad times. Rarely do they blame themselves," says Garrett Smith in an article on "How to Keep a Job," published in This Week Magazine. "For the truth is that if they had sense enough to consider that angle in the first place, most of them wouldn't have been fired!" he concludes. It is with a persistence which ought to teach us something, that personnel managers of big firms, when interviewed, almost unfailingly lay the failures of employees not to their lack of ability but to their personal attitudes.

A few outstanding points on keeping a job are given by Mr. Smith. First of all: Are we willing and able to accept fair criticism? (How important in all walks of life is the quality of teachableness!) If we are not, yet are otherwise good workers, the "boss" will probably not try again to improve our usefulness by the method of criticism; however, it is a fact that from that moment our stock has probably depreciated. Adverse criticism may not be easy to receive, especially when we recognize that it is deserved; but we all would agree that it can be a step upward if we will thus use it. The one who keeps her job or moves along to a better one does just this.

* * *

Second: Do we on our part refrain from "dishing out" criticism to others? The grouch or suspicious complainer, the one who secretly or around corners compares her own troubles with other people's blessings, or listens to the grouching of associates, injects into a business house an element that is too inharmonious to allow to remain.

Along similar lines is the inability to co-operate. Team play is as vital to success in business as it is on the football field, we are reminded. "Develop the 'we' and 'our' attitude toward the company," is the wholesome advice given by one personnel director. "Study the men above you, and insofar as possible, prepare yourself to handle some of their work as well as your own. . . . A good understudy is too valuable to fire."

Of course there are the positive qualities of character that every firm rejoices in—enthusiasm, genuine interest, friendliness, consideration for others, initiative, resourcefulness, and the rest. And in regard to promotion, an accumulation of facts bears out this statement of one big employment head: "The first thing for an employee to remember in thinking about promotion is that his employer is just as anxious to promote him as the employee is to be promoted. It's just plain good business to keep advancing people as fast as they deserve it. Any large organization with a sound personnel policy must promote from within. Otherwise the personnel department would be stumped in trying to fill the better jobs."

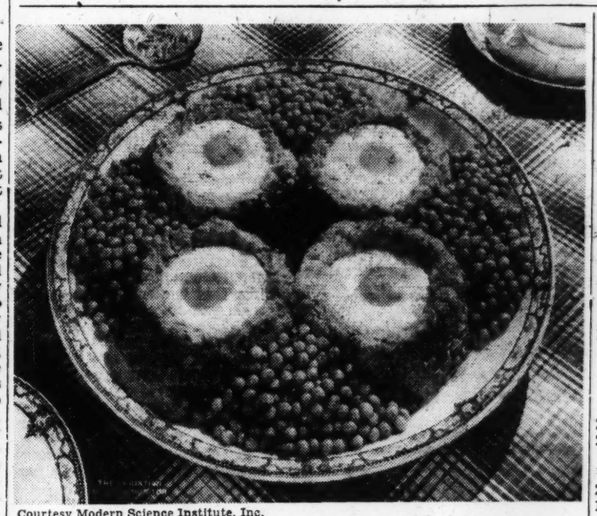
Another tip is that we "plan our future." A lot of employees have no plans other than those for the coming vacation, we are told. "But those who get ahead invariably have a pretty good idea where they are going." This of course doesn't mean selfish ambition, nor planning at the expense of adjustability. It is illustrated by the story of a certain New York newsboy. He looked over the job situation (this was some years ago), and decided that wireless telegraphy offered a real future. He saved up, bought a telegraph key, and practiced with it until he could send and receive messages. Then he applied for a job with the Marconi company. The only opening was for an office boy at $5.50 a week, but he took it. There he studied, experimented, asked questions, and in general soaked up all he could until an operator's opening came along. It was a desolate post, but, we are told, he accepted it because that station had the finest radio library in the country.

"It took him two years to read all the books there; then he applied for a transfer to New York," goes the story. His superiors said he might come back, but only at a $10 cut in pay. This, however, did not discourage him, for he had his plan. He accepted the job in order to be where he could take a course at Pratt Institute. This kind of thing went on, one step following another in orderly unfoldment, the workman at each step fortifying himself with rigorous study. "And if you ever want to confirm the value of a planned career," is the way this story ends, "ask David Sarnoff, head of Radio Corporation of America, what he thinks of it. For he was the newsboy who wanted a better job!"

* * *

Women have for the most part had less experience in negotiating the hard knocks of the business world than have men. Even in these modern days a girl is more sheltered. She "roughs" it less than does a boy, and the corners and sharp places of human personality are not always so surely and so early knocked off. I think we would agree that we need to allow for this, and in regard to personal attitudes in business, social, and even home relations, be particularly alert, so we may not only keep our "jobs," but also deserve and win "promotion."

A Wednesday Column



Courtesy Modern Science Institute, Inc.

And Wasn't That a Dainty Dish . . .?

Individual salmon mounds with eggs and canned peas make this dainty, yet hearty, dish to set before your family one of these fine evenings. Mince 1 can salmon after removing the bones, combine with 1 unbeaten egg, ½ cup bread crumbs, and salt and pepper to taste. Pack into individual, well-buttered baking dishes, making a depression in the center of each. Bake in the oven at 350° F. for 20 minutes. Then break an egg into the center of each salmon mound and return to oven and bake until egg is cooked to point desired. Serve with either creamed or buttered canned peas. The same dish is delicious when the centers of each mound are filled with pineapple tidbits.

Gains Noted for Women of Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

Two recent, inconspicuous news items indicate that Japanese women are advancing in public life, even though the movement for women's suffrage, never very powerful, has subsided altogether under the pressure of the war emergency. The first of these is the decision of Waseda University, one of the largest and best known in Tokyo, to admit women students on the same basis as men. The other is the passing of preliminary examinations for the Bar by three prospective women lawyers. Up to the present time no woman has practiced law in Japan.

Hitherto women in Japan enjoyed very limited opportunities for higher education. Two institutions which have endeavored to fill this lack are the Women's Christian College and Tsuda College, both of which owe a good deal to foreign missions in financial aid and educational guidance. The state system of higher education, easily the best in the Orient, makes almost no provision for women.

Waseda is a private university founded by the well-known progressive statesman, Count Shigenobu Okuma, and is therefore less bound by conservative traditions than the state universities. Together with Keio, another leading private university, founded by the well-known Japanese educator, Yukichi Fukuzawa, it has gone ahead of other universities in introducing some new pedagogical ideas and methods. The decision to admit women students is in line with a progressive tradition and will go into effect next spring.

Quite probably the number of women who can take advantage of this opportunity will be small at first, because of economic and social reasons. Japanese families which will pinch and scrape to give a promising son a university course may require some time to get accustomed to the idea of making similar sacrifices for a daughter. And co-education is a "dangerous thought" to many old-fashioned Japanese. Doshisha, a university in Kyoto which was founded by pioneer missionaries, is open to women on the same terms as men; but comparatively few women have enrolled in its higher courses. Still Waseda's example will probably be a factor in breaking down the prejudice against university training for women.

The first three women who have passed preliminary Bar examinations are Mrs. Aiko Kume, whose husband is a soldier in China, Miss Masako Tanaka, and Miss Yoshiko Muto. All three have expressed the hope that they may help their fellow-women. Opportunities for service in this field will certainly not be lacking: for both law and custom in Japan favor men against women.

"I am interested not in criminal but in civil cases," Mrs. Kume declared, "I want to help the women of Japan and think perhaps I can aid them in many ways when they need advice and assistance."

Vegetable Soufflés By Way of Variety

In preparing meals for the children, why not try combining some of the desired vegetables in soufflé form—say potatoes and spinach with egg and milk. Children like variety, too.

Here is a delicious recipe that any youngster should enjoy. Potato Soufflé baked over cooked, finely chopped spinach. You'll need 1 cup of hot, cooked spinach. Chop this quite fine, drain it well, season and put it in the bottom of a well-buttered baking dish.

Now you're ready to make the potato soufflé.

Potato Soufflé

Mix
2 cups hot mashed potato with
2 teaspoons butter
¼ teaspoon salt
½ cup milk and
2 egg yolks well beaten. Add
1 teaspoon all-phosphate baking powder to
2 egg whites, and beat them to a stiff froth. Fold the beaten egg whites into the potato mixture. Pour over the spinach in the baking dish, and bake in a moderate oven for 25 minutes.

An interesting variation of this dish might be a green pea and potato soufflé, made by omitting the spinach, and using 1 cup of freshly cooked green pea purée in place of 1 cup of the potato.

Now, why not try a dash of imagination on carrots and potatoes and transform them into an intriguing dish called Golden Potatoes.

Golden Potatoes

Boil
6 medium-sized carrots until they are nearly soft. Add
6 or 8 potatoes, cut small, and cook until both are done. Season with Salt and
Pepper. Drain and add
1 teaspoon all-phosphate baking powder. Beat until creamy, adding
1 tablespoon butter as you beat.

Sometimes it is more the texture than the taste, that is tiresome or unpleasant to a child. The two recipes given above are prepared with a little all-phosphate baking powder in each. This ingredient has a way of blending the ingredients of a dish, smoothing textures, and making light, delicately flavored baked and cooked things.

Right Color Does Wonders

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day	568,630
1939 volume to date	43,308,907
1938 volume to date	41,408,050

Market Leaders Up Fractions To Around 4 Points

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—A wide assortment of stocks rose fractions to about 4 points today as the market resumed its climb in more vigorous fashion than previously.

With some issues at peak levels for the past year or longer, optimism spread in trading ranks. Steels recovered early losses and joined the main advance as the demand broadened. Prices near the final hour were about the best of the day.

Dealings were livelier on the upside after the hesitant market yesterday, with transactions at the rate of about 900,000 shares for the full session.

The highest prices recorded this year were paid for Electric Auto Lite, Greyhound, National Biscuit, Public Service of New Jersey, Deere, U. S. Rubber preferred, Sears Roebuck and National Dairy. Also outstanding on the upside were Delaware & Hudson, Westinghouse, and Chrysler.

New Jersey Zinc, Mead Johnson and U. S. Playing Card benefited from selective buying in the curb and were up 1 to 3, while most shares changed only a shade up and down.

A continued rise in the London security markets impressed Wall Street, since the bull trend overseas was interpreted here as meaning Europe no longer feared an immediate crisis over the colonial issue. The financial district for some time had been listening to whispers about the "Ides of March" growing out of the assumption a showdown was brewing in Europe.

Steels sagged around the opening, while boardroom gossips discussed the Federal Trade Commission's characterization of the industry as a "focal point of monopolistic infection." Analysts reasoned the statement, made for the monopoly inquiry, did not mean much for the market at the moment since no government action against the industry seemed in the wind.

Bonds Extend Gains

Confidence continued to be the keynote in today's bond market, and many domestic loans, including U. S. Governments, extended recent gains by wide margins.

As in the past week buyers seemed to feel that general business and the capital market were due for improvement in view of recent declarations of administration spokesmen that the Government seeks to remove political barriers to recovery.

Federal issues attracted attention by recording many new highs. An unusual feature was a rise of more than a point in Treasury 3¾s of '56-'46, but only one bond was traded. Other gains ranged from 1-32d to 10-32ds.

Rail loans reflected none of the previous day's disappointment over Washington reports that rail legislation at this session of Congress was unlikely. Some pushed ahead 2 or more points, the strongest including Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Alleghany Corp. 5s of '50 stmped, New York Central 5s and M-K-T 5s of '62. Utility and industrial divisions showed numerous fractional advances.

The foreign list showed little life, but further gains were registered by some South American loans, Czech 8s of '51 and Denmark 4½s of '62.

Wheat Values Show General Declines

CHICAGO, March 8 (AP)—Wheat values here and in foreign markets dropped about a cent a bushel today as a result of selling based largely on fears that Argentina may soon have to press her wheat more aggressively on the world market. Export demand from Europe was very slow pending developments.

Liverpool and Winnipeg markets led the decline which was followed here. Moderate commercial buying helped to support the market.

Wheat closed ⅝-⅞ lower than yesterday, May 67¾-7⅛, July 68-68⅛, and corn was ½-¾ down, May 48¼-⅜, July 49¾. Oats were ¼-½ lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.69⅛	$4.69⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.69⅛	4.69⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0265⅛	.0265¼	††
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2274	.2273	‡
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4014	.4014	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5316	.5308	§
Sweden—krona	.2416	.2415	.4537
Norway—krone	.2357	.2357	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2094	.2095	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Cz'ch'vla—koruna	.0342¾	.0342¾	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0426⅜	.0426⅜	.0448
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2037½	.2037½	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2737	.2737	.8440
India—rupee	.3512	.3512	.6180
Java—florin	.5334	.5325	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2912½	.2915	*
Shanghai—dol	.1594	.1594	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5459	.5462½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9969	.9969	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2025‡	.2025‡	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Nominal. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‡‡ Paper rate. †† Revaluation of gold reserve by Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡ Parity not yet fixed.

Railroad Plans Bond Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Texas & Pacific Railway Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $3,270,000 of general mortgage 5-per cent bonds. In the same application, the railway asked permission to pledge the new issue, together with $6,730,000 of similar bonds already in its treasury as collateral security for short-term notes.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, March 8 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 11.25; export 10.22½. Tin steady; spot and forward 46.25. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.75-80; East St. Louis 4.60. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite unchanged.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	61⅞	61½	61⅞	+ ⅞
126⅛	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	Mar 6
45	38	Acme Steel (1)	2	39	38¾	39	+ ½
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	13	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	24	24	24	— ¼
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	2	26⅜	26	26⅜	— ⅛
65⅜	54⅛	Air Reduction (1a)	11	59½	57¾	59½	+1⅜
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	Feb 21
10	9⅜	Alaska Juneau (1)	58	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	17	1¼	1	1¼	+ ¼
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	6	12½	11½	12½	+1
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	39	14¼	13	14¼	+1¼
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	29	13⅜	11¾	13⅜	+1¾
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	13	18½	16⅞	18½	+2¼
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	5	23⅞	23	23¾	+ ⅞
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	3	10¾	10⅜	10¾	
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	182½	181	182½	+2
13⅛	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	12	12	12	Mar 7
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	4	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	19	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅜
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	69	69	Mar 7
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (1¼g)	38	46¼	45	46¼	+ ½
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¼g)	3	18¼	18	18	
2⅜	1⅞	Amal Leather	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	18	63½	62⅞	63½	+ ¾
24¼	19½	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	8	20½	20	20½	+ ¼
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note (.20g)	9	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ½
8	5¾	Am Bosch	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	Mar 6
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	2	49	48	49	+1
100⅜	88	Am Can (4)	14	94¾	94	94¼	+ ⅜
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	2	169¾	169½	169¾	+¾
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	8	30¼	30	30¼	+ ¼
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	4	48½	48	48	+1
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.15g)	8	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
113	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	112½	112½	112½	Mar 7
122	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	116¼	116¼	116½	Mar 4
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	3	8	8	8	
11⅛	8¾	Am Comi Alcohol	8	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5⅝	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
5½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 21
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	14	3	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Mar 6
19⅞	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	14	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	1	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	2	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	Mar 3
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ¼
17⅛	13⅜	Am Ice	7	17⅛	13¾	13¾	Mar 6
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar 6
7¾	6	Am International	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	12	27¼	26⅜	27¼	+ ¾
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	1	71	71	71	+1
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	9	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ½
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	1	4	3½	4	+ ⅜
40⅛	32	Am Metal (¼g)	11	37	36¾	37	+ ¼
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	24	6¾	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅜
49⅛	38	Am P&L $6 pf (1½k)	14	49½	49	49½	+1
44	32⅜	Am P&L $5pf (1¼k)	10	44¼	44	44¼	+ ¾
18¾	14	Am Rad & St S	68	17	16⅜	17	+ ½
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	14	19	18¾	19	+ ½
72½	62½	Am Roll Mill pf	9	65⅜	65	65	
15⅜	13¾	Am Saf Razor (1.20)	5	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	3	18	17¼	18	Mar 4
53⅜	41⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	28	48⅝	46	48⅝	+1⅞
134	129½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	7	133	132½	133	+ ½
64⅛	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	63½	63½	63½	Mar 6
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	12	35⅞	34¾	35¾	+ ¾
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
14½	13	Am Stove (.20g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Mar 6
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	4	19½	19½	19½	
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	75	75½	76	+ ¼
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar 6
162	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	31	165	162½	165	+3
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	6	86	85¾	85¾	
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	17	88¼	87¾	87¾	— ⅜
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	3	151½	150	150	Mar 6
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
14⅜	11⅜	Am Water Wks	39	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ¼
91½	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	92½	92	92	+ ½
6¾	5	Am Woolen	5	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	+ ⅛
43½	36⅝	Am Woolen pf	6	38½	38	38¼	+ ⅝
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc LeS	12	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29⅛	Feb 16
36¼	26	Anaconda (¼g)	163	32¾	31⅜	32¾	+1¼
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	12	52⅝	51¾	52⅜	+ ⅝
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	8	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	3	14	14	14	+ ½
2⅛	2¼	A P W Paper	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	1	27	27	27	Mar 7
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Mar 6
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	12	5⅜	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	8	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ¾
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork (¼g)	25	48	47	48	— ⅛
12½	9⅞	Arnold Cons (⅜g)	13	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	12	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
75	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	76½	76½	76½	+1½
53	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	4	52	52	52	—1
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	Feb 28
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	40	39¾	38¼	39⅝	+1⅜
70	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	3	70½	70⅜	70½	+ ⅝
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	15	25⅝	25	25⅜	+ ⅝
8⅛	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	8	8	8	Mar 6
16⅛	11	Atl G & W In pf	2	15⅛	14½	14½	— ½
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅜
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	11	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
46¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	47¾	47	47¾	+1
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	2	64	63½	64	+ ½
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6½	6½	6½	Mar 3
4¼	3⅝	Auburn Auto	11	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Mar 4
8⅞	6⅛	Aviation Corp	33	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
B							
17⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	37	16¼	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅜
8¾	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	17	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	9	8½	9	+ ½
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	24	24	24	Mar 4
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	1	19	19	19	+ ¼
13	9½	Barker Bros	1	10½	10½	10½	
19½	14⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	15	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	4	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ⅛
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ¼
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	100	100	100	Mar 3
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	124½	124½	124½	Mar 7
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	5	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
73⅜	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	Jan —
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	50	27¾	26⅞	27½	+ ½
21½	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	7	21⅜	21	21⅜	+ ⅜
52⅝	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf (2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	3	54	53⅞	54	+ ⅝
80	60¼	Beth Steel	95	75½	73¼	75½	+1⅞
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
116	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	5	114¼	113¼	114¼	+1¼
27	22	Bigelow-Sanford	1	26	26	26	
22⅛	17½	Black&Decker (1)	11	20	20	20	Mar 6
17¾	13	Blaw-Knox	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	38	30¼	29¼	30¼	+ ⅜
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (1¼g)	2	26	25½	26	+ ½
18¼	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	*10	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
20¾	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	19	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ⅜
32	23⅝	Borg-Warner (¾g)	26	29	27¾	28¾	+1
2⅝	2	Boston & Maine	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	3	26	25½	26	+ ⅛
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	5	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¾g)	37	28⅜	27¼	28⅜	+1⅜
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	38⅞	37⅞	38⅞	+ ⅞
46½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	46½	45¾	46½	+ ¾
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
10	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
13⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	5	12	11¾	11¾	
43½	3⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	41	41	41	+ ½
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	6	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅛
35	31½	Brown Shoe (½g)	2	35	35	35	Mar —
13⅜	10⅜	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	4	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
13⅞	10	Bucyrus-Erie	15	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
8	6	Budd Mfg	12	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅜	4¼	Budd Wheel	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	4	27½	27½	27½	
18¾	15	Bulova Watch (2)	8	33½	33	33⅛	+ ⅝
15⅞	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	17	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
23⅞	19½	Bush Terminal	2	2	17⅜	2	Mar 6
9¼	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
4½	3½	Butte Cop & Zinc	17	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	4	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅜
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
C							
18⅞	15¾	Calif Packing	3	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Mar 1
2⅜	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	17	1⅛	1	1	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec	18	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	7	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ¾
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale	57	19¼	18⅜	19¼	+ ⅞
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	7	5	4⅞	5	
32½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (½g)	8	33	32	32	+1
10⅞	8⅝	Capital Ad (.40)	1	7	7	7	Mar 4
19	17½	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Mar 6
9⅜	7⅜	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Mar 6
94⅜	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	7	94¼	92	94¼	+4¼
53⅝	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	14	52½	51¾	52	
107⅛	105⅞	Caterp Tractor pf (5)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	Mar 7
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	14	23	22⅝	23	+ ½
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
19½	14½	Celotex Corp	1	17½	17¼	17¼	
22½	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	20	20	20	— ¼
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
9½	7	Cent R R N J	3	7½	7½	7½	Mar 7
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5⅛	4½	Century Rib M	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb 28
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	12	44¾	42⅝	44½	+1⅝
13	9⅝	Certain-teed Prod	1	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	6	28¼	28	28½	Mar 7
11	8	Checker Cab	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	91	40	38⅜	40	+1¼
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	89	89	89	— ½
24¾	19⅝	Ches Corp (.85g)	*3	25½	25⅜	25½	+1⅛
8⅜	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
3¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3½	3	3½	+ ⅛
1	¾	Chi & N West	1	¾	¾	¾	Mar 7
3½	2½	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5⅜	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar 3
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¼g)	2	12½	12	12½	+ ¾
1	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar 7
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Mar 7
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	25	18⅜	18	18¼	
38⅜	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	4	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ⅝
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar 1
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1	1	1	Mar 7
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Mar 6
9	8¼	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Mar 7
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	5	13⅛	13	13	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅛	9⅜	Childs Co	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
84	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	100	84¼	81¾	84¼	+2½
16½	12	City Ice & F (.30g)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
10⅞	9⅜	City Stores	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
4¼	3¼	Clark Equip	11	24¼	23½	24¼	+1
24½	18½	Clev Graph Br (1)	1	27	28	28	+ ⅛
28½	24	Climax Molyb (1.20)	11	50⅞	50¾	50⅞	+ ⅛
60⅛	49⅛	Cluett Pbdy (¾g)	14	29⅜	29	29⅜	+ ⅜
30½	23¾	Coca-Cola (½g)	1	131	131	131	
133	125	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Mar 2
62	58	Coca-Cola B (3)	1	62	62	62	
16¼	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	12	15¾	15⅜	15¾	
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Mar 2
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¾g)	3	33	32½	33	+1
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	9	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
18⅛	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	26	18½	18	18¼	+ ⅛
17⅞	15⅛	Colum Br'cast B (1)	11	18¼	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
9	6⅜	Col Gas & El	17	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
89	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
15⅜	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	Mar 6
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	30½	30½	30½	
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	3	90	90	90	+2½
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	25	56½	56⅛	56½	+ ⅜
108½	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	+2¼
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	41	60	58½	60	+1¼
110	107¼	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	1	109½	109½	109½	— ½
13¾	10⅜	Coml Solvents	37	13½	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Com'with & South	40	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
64½	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	6	64¾	64⅜	64⅜	+ ½
28⅛	26¾	Com'with Edi (.40g)	24	27¾	27⅝	27¾	
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	22	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	Mar 7
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (¾g)	5	28⅝	28¼	28¼	
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	66	25⅜	24⅛	25¼	+1⅛
8⅝	6⅛	Consol Cigar (⅜g)	8	8½	8½	8½	Mar 3
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	52	34¼	33¾	34	+ ¼
107½	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	7	107¼	106⅜	107	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅜	Consol Film Ind

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3³₈s 43-40 June	104.31	104.31	104.31
1 3¼s 41	107.7	107.7	107.7
4 3³₈s 47-43	110.22	110.22	110.22
1 3¼s 45-43	110.21	110.20	110.21
4 3¼s 46-44	111.1	111	111.1
4 2³₄s 47-45	108.20	108.17	108.20
2 2½s 45	107.23	107.23	107.23
1 3¼s 56-46	114.30	114.30	114.30
2 3s 48-46	110.8	110.8	110.8
7 4¼s 52-47	120.13	120.13	120.13
8 2½s 53-49	104.11	104.8	104.8
1 2½s 52-50	104.9	104.9	104.9
1 2³₄s 54-51	105.28	105.28	105.28
15 2³₄s 60-55	106.10	106.4	106.8
13 2³₄s 59-56	105.2	104.30	104.31
13 2³₄s 65-60	104.10	104.7	104.10
1 2³₄s 63-58	104.13	104.13	104.13

Home Owners' Loan

6 3s 52-44	108.4	108.3	108.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	105¾	105¾	105¾
34 Alleghany cv 5s 44	84	82	84
25 Alleghany cv 5s 49	73	71¼	73
74 Alleghany 5s 50 st	38¾	36	38¾
1 Allegha & est 4s 98	60	60	60
23 Gt Tr 4½s '77 E	92⅛	92¼	92⅛
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
33 Am & For P5s 2030	57½	56⅞	57½
1 AmIGChem cv 5½s 49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
32 Am T&T 5½s 43	112⅜	112	112⅛
108 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108	107⅝	107⅞
16 Ah T&T 3¼s 61	108	107⅞	108
4 Anacon Cop 4½s'50	106	105¾	106
93 Arm Del 4s '57	99	98¾	98⅞
8 Ang C Nitra deb'67	22½	22¼	22½
22 Arm Del 4s '55	99¼	99	99¼
29 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109⅝	109¾
14 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	111	111	111
1 Atl & Birm 4s'33	16	16	16
8 A C Line 1st4s'52	88	87¾	87¾
10 ACL clt 4s '52	69½	69¼	69½
3 A C Line 4½s'64	68¼	68	68
11 Atl & Dan 1st4s'48	42½	42	42½
5 Atl&Dan 2d 4s'48	35¾	36	36
6 Atl Refin 3s'53	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Atl Gu&WI 5s'59	60	60	60
1 B&O rfg 6s'95	23	22½	23
2 Bald Loco 5s'40 st	101	101	101
17 B&O 1st 5s'48	61⅜	60⅝	61⅜
2 B&O 1st 5s'48 ct	61	61	61
37 B&O rfg 5s '95	22⅝	22	22⅝
2 B&O Rfg 5s '95 ct	22	22	22
10 B&O 5s'96 F	22	21½	22
26 B&O 5s 2000	22¼	21½	22¼
1 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	21¼	21¼	21¼
36 B&O cv 4½s'60	14½	14¼	14½
1 B&O cv 4½s'60ct	14	14	14
15 BO 4s '48	60½	60	60½
20 B&O 5s S W '50	44	43¼	44
39 Beth Steel 3¼s '66	103¾	103½	103⅝
24 Beth St 3¼s'52	102	101¾	101¾
17 Boston&Me 5s '67	39	38⅜	39
13 Bost&Me 4³₄s JJ'61	37	36⅜	37
6 Boston&Me 5s '55	39	39	39
1 Bkly City RR 5s '41	60	60	60
1 Bkly Edis 1¼s '66	108½	108½	108½
45 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	79½	78⅞	79
1 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	91½	91	91½
5 Bkly U Gas 6s '47	106⅞	106½	106½
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107⅛	107	107⅛
15 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	82⅜	82¼	82⅜
15 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	99	98½	99
3 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	40	39⅞	40
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	40	39½	39½
2 Buf Term 5s '55	40	40	40
10 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	97½	97½	97½
7 Can Sou 5s '62	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116⅛	116	116⅛
12 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¾	119¼	119¾
21 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116¼	116	116
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
4 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¾	123¾	123¾
1 Can Pac 5s '44	114	114	114
6 Can Pac 5s '54	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
18 Can Pac 4½s '46	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 Can Pac 4s 'prep	81¾	81½	81½
1 Caro Cen 4s '49	40½	40½	40½
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	104	104	104
1 Cen Ill Pow 4s '61	36½	36¼	36½
29 Cen Pac5s '60	61¾	61⅜	61¾
36 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	76½	76¼	76⅜
2 Cen RR NJ 5s'87	28	28	28
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	23¾	23¾	23¾
4 Certain-td 5½s'48	82½	82¼	82½
14 C&O 3½ '96d	99½	99⅜	99⅜
8 C&O rfg 3½s '96e	99½	99½	99½
1 Chi&Alton 3s '49	12½	12½	12½
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71a	99	99	99
63 CB&Q gen 4s '58	99⅜	99½	99⅜
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
17 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	100⅛	99¾	100⅛
3 Chi&E Ill 5s '51	20	20	20
1 Chi&E Ill5s'51ct	19¼	19	19¼
1 ChiGtWest4s'59	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	10½	10½	10½
24 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	3⅛	3	3⅛
10 CM&SP 4½s '89c	28¾	28¼	28¾
5 CM&SP 4½s '89e	28½	28¼	28½
8 CM&SP gen 4s '89	28⅛	27¾	27⅞
1 Chi&NW gen 5s '87	16½	16½	16½
9 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	14¼	14	14
4 CRI & P 4½s'52 A	73¾	73¼	73¾
10 CRI & P 4s '88	15⅞	15¾	15⅞
10 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜
1 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	59½	59½	59½
1 Ch Un Sta 3³₄s '63	108	108	108
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103	103	103
19 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	95	94½	95
4 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	94	93½	94
2 CUT5s'57C 105 19-32	105 19-32	105 19-32	
1 Clear & Mahon 5s '43	63	63	63
9 CCC&StL 4½s '77	61¼	61	61¼
10 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞
2 CCC&StL Spfld 4s '40	99	98	98
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	74	74	74
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110	109⅞	110
2 Clev Un Term 5½s'72	89	89	89
22 Clev Un Term 5s '73	81⅞	80¾	81⅞
16 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	77¼	76⅞	77¼
1 Col F&I 5s '43	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6 Col & So 4½s '80	45	45	45
2 Colmbia G5s '52 Ap	102	102	102
16 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102⅛	102	102
13 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102⅝	102¼	102¼
1 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
5 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	102¾	102⅝	102¾
5 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	106½	106½	106½
2 omwlth Ed 3½s'68	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
62 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	110	109½	109⅝
29 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107	106⅝	107
2 Con Edis 3¼s'46	105½	105½	105½
8 Con Edis 3½s'48	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Con Edis 3½s'58	107½	107½	107½
4 Con Oil Cv 3½s '51	104⅛	103¾	104⅛
5 Con Rys 4s '54	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10 Con Rys 4s '552Jan	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Consum Pow 3³₄s '65	109½	109½	109½
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110	110	110
2 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109½	109½	109½
5 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105	105	105
5 Containe 5s '43	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 ContinentlaOil2³₄s '48	109	109	109
7 Cown Cork 4s '50	105½	105½	105⅝
8 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35½	35¼	35½
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	45	45	45
[46 Del&Hud ref 4s '43	70½	68½	70½
2 Del P&L 4¼s'5 '71	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Del P & L 4½s'69	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Del P & L 4¼s'68	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 D & R G West 5s '55	4½	4½	4½
2 D & R G West 5s '78	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Det T Tun 4½s '61	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 DulMissabe&I3½s'62	105¾	105½	105½
5 DuluthSS&A5s'37	13½	13½	13½
8 ETenV&G cn 5s '56	92	92	92
3 Ed Ill N Y 5s '95	142	142	142
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
1 Erie rfg 5s'67	12	11¾	12
17 Erie rfg 5s'75	12¼	11¾	12¼
14 Firestone T&R 3½'48	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
13 Fla E Cst 5s'74	8½	8⅜	8½
67 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	63	62¼	63
1 Francis Sug 6s'56	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Gen M Accept 3s'46	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Gen M Accept 3¼s'51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	70	69⅝	70
10 Goodrich 4¼s'56	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
5 Goodrich 6s'45	101¼	101	101
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	99½	99	99½
23 Gt Tr 4½s'77 E	87	86⅜	87
4 Gt Nor 1st 4s'61	105	105	105
44 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	101¼	100⅞	101¼
43 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	91½	90½	91
41 Gt Nor 3³₄s'67	80½	80	80½
14 G Bay&W deb B	7	7	7
5 Gulf Mob&N 5½s'50	79	79	79
5 Gulf St Util 4s'6	109½	109½	109½
1 Housatonic 5s'37	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
2 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40 A	101½	101½	101½
13 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	33	32½	33
27 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	50⅞	50	50⅞
11 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14¾	14¼	14¼
16 Ill Cen 4s'53	59	58¾	59
1 Ill Cen rfc 4s'55	60	59½	60
54 Ill Cen 4³₄s'6	55⅝	54½	55½
2 Ill Cen 5s'55	68	68	68
38 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	59⅝	58⅛	59⅝
11 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	55½	54⅝	55½
4 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	96¾	96¾	96¾
11 Interb Tr rfc 5s'66	68⅛	68	68
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	3	3	3
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	15¼	15¼	15¼
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	84¾	83⅝	84¾
1 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	57	57	57
1 Int Paper 6s'55	93¼	93⅛	93⅛
5 Int Paper 5s '47	99¾	99½	99½
31 Int T&T 4½s '52	71	70⅜	71
34 Int T&T 5s '55	74⅛	73¾	74⅛
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3	3	3
2 Jones&LaughlSt4¼s'61	95½	95½	95½
11 KCPtS & Mem 4s'36	34½	34	34!
1 KSPtS & M 4s '36 ct	33	33	33
34 K C South 5s '50	70	69⅞	70
3 K C Term 4s '60	108⅝	108½	108½
1 Kans G & E 4½s'80	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Keith (B F) 6s '46	98½	98⅛	98⅛
7 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	88	88	88
8 Koppers Co 4s '51	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
11 Kreuger Toul 3½s '47	102¾	102½	102¾
9 Lac Gas 5½s '53	58½	57¾	58½
1 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
4 LS MS 3½s '97 reg	85	85	85
9 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	61	60	61
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	59¾	59¾	59¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
4 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	20½	19½	19½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 ct	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1 Leh Val 4½s '2003	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	20¼	20¼	20¼
22 Liggett M 7s '44	129	128¾	129⅞
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	130	129	130
23 Loews 3½s '46	101	100¾	101
1 Lone Star Gas 3½s '53	108	108	108
14 Louisia &Ark 5s '69	89⅜	87¾	89½
2 Lou & Jeff Bdge 4s '45	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
10 Lou & N 5s 2003 B reg	98½	98½	98½
2 Louis&Nash 4½s'2003	88	88	88
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	70¾	70¾	70¾
12 Manhat Ry 4s '90	35½	35	35
1 Marion StShov6s'47	83	83	83
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	50	50	50
6 McCrory Strs 5s '51	107	106⅝	107
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 MetWSideECh4s'38	8½	8½	8½
3 Mill&Nor cn 4½s '39	27	26½	27
1 Ch Un Sta 3³₄s '63	108	108	108
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s'78	67¾	67¾	67¾
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6½	6½	6½
6 Mo-Ill 5s '59	55	55	55
45 M-K-Tex 5s '62a	31½	30	31½
2 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	14	13⅞	14
4 M-K-T 4½s'78	27¾	27¾	27¾
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	46	45¾	46
20 M-K-Tex 4s '62E	26⅝	26¼	26⅝
11 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3¼	3	3⅛
5 MoPac 5s '65A	19	19	19
6 MoPac 5s '77F	19½	18⅝	19½
7 Mo Pac 5s '78G	19	19	19
15 Mo Pac 5s '80H	19	19	19
61 Mo Pac 5s '81I	19¼	18¾	19¼
5 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Mob&O Montg 5s'47	22	22	22
1 Mob&O 4½s '77	28½	28½	28½
1 Mohawk&Mal 4s '91	53	53	53
1 MoWPaPubSv4½s'60	109	109	109
8 MoWPaPubSv 6s '65	105½	105⅛	105½
28 MontPow 3³₄s '66	99⅛	99¾	99¾
7 Mor & Essex 5s '55	53	51	53
13 Mor&Essex 4½s '55	45¼	45¼	45¼
7 Mor&Es 3½s 2000	53½	53	53½
2 Mount StT&T 3¼s'68	106¾	106¾	106¾
25 Nassau El 4s '51	45½	45	45½
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
23 Nat Steel 4s '65	106⅞	106½	106⅞
1 New Eng T&T5s '52	127½	127½	127½
5 N EngT&T 4½s '61B	126¼	126¼	126¼
1 N J Pow & L 4½s '56	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	57½	57	57½
6 N Orl Term 4s '53	73	71½	73
1 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	32	32	32
23 NYC rfg 5s 2013		67½	66 67½
53 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60	59⅝	60
15 NYC cn 4s '98	70	68¾	70
7 NYC 3³₄s '46	79⅜	79¼	79⅜
42 NYC cv 3¼s'52	71	70½	71
68 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	60⅜	59⅞	60⅜
2 NYC & HR 4s '42	82½	82½	82½
6 NYCHRR 3½s '97	83½	83⅜	83½
1 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	70	70	70
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	66½	66½	66½
10 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	70	69½	69¾
112 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	58½	57	57¾
17 NY Chdeck. 4s '46	82	80½	82
12 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106	106	106
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 NY G El H & P 4s '49	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
11 NY NH & H cv 6s '48	16½	16	16½
1 NYNH & H clt 6s '40	24	24	24
40 NY NH & H 4½s'67	17	16½	17
1 NY NH & H 3½s'47	13½	13½	13½
5 NY NH & H cv 3½s'56	13¾	13¾	13¾
16 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8	7⅞	7⅞
2 NY S & W gen 5s'40	73¾	73¼	73¾
2 NY S & W Ter 5s '43	45	45	45
1 NY Tel 4½s '39	102½	102½	102½
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	79	79	79
1 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
8 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	14	14	14
67 Nor Pac 6s 2047	72	70½	72
16 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	63	61	63
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	62½	61⅝	62¼
4 Nor Pac 4s '97	84½	84¼	84½
85 Nor Pas 3s 2047	43	42¾	43
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108	108	108
7 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅜	107¼	107¼
1 Ohio Ed 3³₄s '72	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Okla Gas&Elec 3¾s'66	109½	109½	109½
7 Ont Pw N Fall 5s'43	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
3 OreRR&Nav 4s '46	110	110	110
10 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	118¼	118¼	118¼
17 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	106⅛	106	106
5 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	78⅛	78¼	78⅛
3 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Pac G&E 3³₄s'61	111	110¾	110¾
9 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	112¾	112½	112½
9 Pac Pow & Lt 4s '38	80	80	80
1 Panhandle EPL 4s'52	104¾	104¾	104¾
20 Para Pict 6s'55	101	101	101
2 Pen Co 4s '52 E	101½	101½	101½
27 Pen Co 4s '63	101	100½	101
1 Penick Dix 6s '41 A	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
16 Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	105½	105¼	105¼
6 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107	106½	106½
1 Penn RR cn 4½s'60	118¾	118¾	118¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87¾	87¾	87¾
9 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	95⅜	95¼	95⅜
1 Pen RR 4¼s '84 E	95	95	95
1 Pen RR 3³₄s '70	88½	88½	88½
1 Peo Gas Lt 6s '52	85	84⅝	85
2 Peo GL&C Ch 5s'47	115	115	115
1 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	54½	54⅜	54⅜
1 Peoria&E inc 4s'90	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	72½	72½	72½
2 Pere Marq 4½s'80	67½	67⅜	67½
12 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	113¾	113½	113¾
13 Phila Co 5s '67	102⅜	102½	102½
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	3½	3½	3½
1 Ph Read C&I cv 5s'73	12⅜	12½	12½
37 Phillips Pet 3s '48	111¼	111	111
6 PCC & SL 5s '70A	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 PCC & St L 4¼s '77	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
2 Pitt Coke & Lr 4½s '52	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
10 PittsWVa 4½s'60C	48	48	48
1 Pitt Va & Chas 4s'43	107¼	107¼	107¼
34 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	74½	73¾	74
3 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	39	39	39
39 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	15½	15¼	15⅜
1 Presse Stl C 5s '51	86¼	86¼	86¼
7 Purity Bak 5s '48	99½	99¼	99½
5 Readg 4½s '97 A	78¼	78⅛	78¼
4 Rg Jer Cen 4s '51	59¼	59¼	59¼
1 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Republic Steel 4½s'61	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
1 Republic Steel 4½s'56	94⅜	94	94⅜
5 Revere CopB 4¼s'56	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
13 StLIM&SsRy5s'33	63	62¼	62¼
2 St L S F 5s '50 B	11½	11½	11½
5 St L S F 4½s '78	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
10 StLCF 4½s '78 ctf st	11	10¾	11
10 St L S F 4s '50 A	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	64½	64½	64½
29 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9⅛	9	9
4 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	8¼	8¼	8⅛
5 Sea A L 4s '59	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
2 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	33¾	33¼	33¼
16 Shell Un 3½s '51	104¼	104⅛	104¼
2 Silesian-Am 7s '41	82	82	82
15 Simmons cv 4s '52	99	98¾	99
1 Skelly Oil 4s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 So Cal Gas 4s '65	110½	110¼	110¼
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	104½	104½	104½
33 Sou Pac 4½s '68	56½	56	56½
66 Sou Pac 4½s '81	56	55½	56
28 So Pac 4½s '69	56	55½	56
78 So Pac rfg 4s '55	71¼	70¾	71¼
4 So Pac clt 4s '49	57¼	57	57¼
40 So Pac 3³₄s '48	65¾	64	65¾
1 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	60¼	59½	60
9 South Ry 6½s '56	78¾	78½	78¾
6 South Ry gen 6s '56	76	75¾	76
19 South Ry cn 5s '94	88¾	88½	88¾
103 South Ry gen 4s '56	60	60	60
3 So Ry 4s St L '51	72½	72½	72½
10 SW Bell Tel 3s '68	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
7 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	106	105⅞	105⅞
2 Studebaker cv 6s '45	85½	85	85¼
3 Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	126	126	126
3 Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	103	102⅞	103
2 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100	100	100
2 TRRASt L 5s '44	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞
5 TRRASt L 4½s '39	102½	102½	102½
27 Tenn Ele Pow 5s'58	90	89¼	90
7 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	106⅞	107
1 Tex&Pac 5s '79 C	87	87	87
17 Tex&Pac 5s '80 D	87	86¾	87
13 Third Ave 5s '37	93	92½	93
26 Third Ave adj 5s '60	12	11⅜	12
5 Third Ave 4s '60	45¾	45	45¾
9 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	105¾	105½	105½
8 Un El Mo 3³₄s '62	109¾	109½	109¾
18 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	108¼	108¼	108½
15 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	115½	115½	115½
20 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¼	113⅛	113⅛
3 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108¼	108¼	108¼
12 Un Pac 3½s '71	98	97⅞	98
2 Un Pac 3½s '70	98½	98	98½
22 Unit Drug 5s '53	76¾	75½	76¾
1 US Steel 3¼s '48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 UtahLt&Trac 5s '44	97¾	97¾	97¾
12 Utah P&L 5s '44	99¼	98⅞	99¼
2 Util Pr 5½s '47	68½	68½	68½
1 Util P&L 5s '59	68½	68½	68½
3 Virginian Ry 3³₄s '66	107¼	107	107
24 Wabash 1st 5s '39	45⅞	45½	45½
1 Wabash 2d 5s '39	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
10 Wabash 5s '76B	10	9½	9½
1 Walwrth 4s '55	64½	64½	64½
372 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	100⅛	99⅞	100
12 Barner Bros 6s '39ct	94¼	94	94
6 Warren Bros 6s '41	42¾	42¾	42¾
3 Westch Lt 3½s '67	108½	108½	108½
3 West Shore 4s 2361	57	57	57
63 Westn Md 4s '52	89	87¾	89
19 Western Un 5s '51	66¼	65½	66¼
8 Western Un 5s '60	65¾	65	65¾
12 Western Un 4½s '50	63¾	62¾	62¾
6 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	96½	96½	96½
5 Wilcs B & E 5s '42	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
1 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101¾	101

Commerce and Finance

FTC Says Steel Trade Methods May Mean End of Democracy

Business and Industry

Sales Fell Faster Than Inventories In '38, Data Show

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported that returns received from 10,000 concerns indicated that in every field—manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing—sales declined more rapidly than inventories during 1938.

Compared with the previous year, the summary said, total dollar sales of manufacturers were off 12 per cent, wholesalers off 10 per cent, and retailers off 8 per cent.

The concern estimated that actually, manufacturers' 1938 total sales were $51,604,000,000, or off 15 per cent, wholesalers $20,144,000,000, off 13 per cent, and retailers $35,593,000,000, off 11 per cent.

The low point in inventories, the agency calculated, was probably reached during the fall of 1938.

Volume of sales estimated for 1938 was lower than 1936 totals in each of the three fields, the report said, but inventories were back to 1936 closing levels only in the wholesaling division.

Differences in price levels should be considered in interpreting results of the survey, it was said. In the manufacturing division, for example, the average selling price in 1938 was approximately 8.9 per cent lower than in 1937, according to the wholesale price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

All 16 retail trades analyzed separately showed some loss in 1938 sales compared with 1937, the report said. In some instances, those with the sharpest 1935-1937 rise had the severest 1938 declines.

Automobile sales declined 27 per cent in 1938 compared with 1937; in the 1935-1937 period, they rose 36 per cent. Furniture store sales, third largest gainer in 1935-1937, had the second largest 1937-1938 drop.

Department stores and automobile dealers reported the sharpest contraction in stocks at the end of 1938. The department store group was the only one of the 16 to show a larger drop in stocks than in sales

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Steel 'Basing Point' System Called Peril to Capitalism

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 8—The Federal Trade Commission has devoted itself almost uninterruptedly for a week before the Monopoly Committee to denouncing a monopolistic practice which its spokesmen declare is the most dangerous in the field of economic control in the United States today.

It is a practice with which the man in the street is almost unfamiliar, and it is so little understood that witnesses declare it only rarely finds discussion in economic textbooks. But day after day, the little group of Congressmen and executive officials have heard witnesses pour forth information about the so-called "basing point practice," taking steel as the glaring example, and they at least have received an education in a field which the FTC would like to turn into a national crusade.

"The basing point practice," declared Prof. Frank S. Fetter of Princeton University for the FTC yesterday, "is far and away the most successful single device (of monopoly) that large American business in these homogeneous products has hit upon in the last 75 years."

Must Pay "Phantom Freight"

So seriously do they take this economic development that they warn it endangers the continuance of democracy if perpetuated. As Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), Senator from Wyoming, and Chairman of the Monopoly Committee, put it, "The inevitable end of private monopoly is some sort of authoritarian state."

The basing point system results in identical prices for steel products in large areas, it is charged, and restricts competition; it produces scarcity economics, and keeps men and factories idle in order to maintain high prices. The basing point system, it is explained, was originally introduced in the steel industry, but has now spread into dozens of other big industries. Witnesses like Professor Fetter, put on as an expert by the FTC give it No. 1 rank, as the creator of present-day monopoly, destroyer of low prices, and enemy of mass output and old-fashioned competition.

Under the system under attack steel prices for a specific region are based on those at a given point, plus the freight to the customer's location. A customer may be next door to a steel mill, but the price which the mill offers him will be no lower than those of a distant mill if they both operate within the same artificial basing point region. Mr. A., who wants steel rails from the XYX rolling mill a mile away, must pay the price of those bars plus the "phantom freight" which would occur if the steel were shipped from the theoretical basing point, miles off. He must still pay the "phantom freight" charge even if the rails come by cheaper water or truck transportation.

Called a "Monopolistic" Device

It is this system which the Federal Trade Commission roundly denounces. According to Willis J. Ballinger of the commission it is "a simon pure monopolistic device." It results in identic bids being received by consumers all over the country. It produces, according to evidence, a weirdly uneconomic system of cross-hauling, for it is just as cheap (or just as expensive) to buy steel goods in some instances a hundred miles away as a mile away.

The emphasis laid upon this practice indicates what may be the start of a new major offensive by the Administration against it. Already the Department of Justice has started an anti-trust suit against the biggest rubber firms in the nation on the ground of their identic bids. Growing out of the basing point system.

The basing point system of identic bids has a popularity now in American business which witnesses pointed out is hardly realized by the public. It is a big new development, they declared. "The textbooks and the teachers of elementary economics," said Professor Fetter, "still talk more or less in the old phrases, and a good many of them do not yet realize what has been happening."

But the Federal Trade Commission realizes it; at least, they have been trying to hammer the facts home day after day in unsensational, statistical, humdrum testimony before the Monopoly Committee. The new development they charge, is disruptive of the whole American theory of free capitalistic competition—and something must be done about it. That is the essence of their declaration.

"No Justification" for Identic Bids

"It is important, I believe, that the committee should understand the scope and the tremendous public reflection of this general system," said Eugene W. Burr, attorney for FTC.

One result of the system, he said, is identic bids for Government steel. This is one of the most spectacular manifestations of the affair. "You can tell to a gnat's hair what the price is going to be," said Mr. Burr at one point. In one case, a WPA project calling for $60,000 worth of pipe went to the Republic Steel Company, Mr. Burr testified, because its bid was 12 cents lower than the other companies—it had carried out the basing point price to "three decimal points," while its competitors had carired them out only two places. One of the rival steel companies complained to the steel institute—"because," as Mr. Burr put it, "there was 12½ cents' worth of price competition left in the industry."

Mr. Burr testified shortly thereafter that steel bids now received by the Government are "identical to four decimal points."

What is true for the Government is true for buyers as a whole.

"Is there any justification for the system so far as you are able to see?" asked Mr. O'Mahoney.

"No economic or public interest justification for the system whatever," replied Mr. Burr. "The industry thinks it profits by it. I think they are a little short-sighted because they are destroying the purchasing power of the people."

Not Confined to Steel Industry

He added that such a system extended to many industries "has an effect upon the purchasing power of the public that is tremendous."

The basing-point system is not confined to steel, where it originated, evidence showed, but "is working into a large number of industries" with "accelerated speed." Cement is one big example. Food products, textiles, lumber, paper, chemicals, rubber, leather, clay, farm machinery, transportation equipment and the like, are all becoming more and more influenced by this new system, which the FTC denounces.

As another part of the apparent administration drive against the big development, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, testified before a Senate committee recently that in purchases by his department in less than a year identical bids occurred 257 times. The bids ranged from 97 cents to $2,866,000.

Mr. Ickes declared that "if the Government would build two or three cement plants I have not any doubt in the world but that not only the Government but the general public would receive tremendous benefits."

This matter of Government control raised the question of democracy's survival under growth of monopolies. The 1929 slump was attributed largely to frozen prices and monopolistic trade strangulation.

"Business leaders," declared Chairman O'Mahoney, "who co-operate in making possible monopolistic practices are apparently oblivious of the fact that the economic policy which they pursue is the deadly foe of democracy."

Indicts Whole System

The FTC followed up verbal testimony yesterday with a slashing indictment of the whole system, prepared as a formal document, and leveled specifically at the steel industry.

"Competition in such crude matters as price and quality has been put aside," this declared, "and all that seems to remain is a gentlemanly emulation in the art of making friends and influencing people."

Other excerpts follow:

"A plant not located at a basing point will charge even to customers located at its own door the base price plus the freight from the governing basing point."

"It is a system that makes a profit for the producer by wasting the customer's money."

The system results "in excess capacity and a low average percentage of operation"; and "tends to discourage technological progress."

Adjusted to Monopoly

"The industry is adjusted to a condition of monopoly."

"Unless and until this vicious circle of scarcity and unemployment can be broken, it is clear that it will act to grip the business world in paralysis.

"The practices of the steel industry alone may not ruin the capitalist system, but if they are reinforced by monopolistic practices in other industries, the total effect may come to be a strangulation of the bloodstream of trade."

"If private monopoly is permitted to spread through the greater part of the business system, public control appears to be unavoidable."

"The capitalist system of free initiative is not immortal, but is capable of dying and of dragging down with it the system of democratic government. Monopoly constitutes the death of capitalism and the genesis of authoritarian government."

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Bankers' Topic: Meeting Public Needs in Banking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 8—American bankers must keep abreast of all social and financial and industrial changes and must take steps to build up stronger and more serviceable banks if they are to meet modern trends, according to Philip A. Benson, President of the American Bankers' Association and head of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

Opening the Eastern Regional American Bankers' Association Conference on savings and commercial banking at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today, Mr. Benson stressed that American banks and bankers were still under attack from certain sources and declared that the latter can contribute to the permanence and freedom of banking by the increase of knowledge of banking, the improvement of administrative technique and the extension of service.

Would End Mortgage Moratorium

At the same time Mr. Benson scored what he called "a philosophy that would dissuade men from saving, even for his own good," and said that the country was approaching the point where the ability of the Government to tax and to borrow unlimited funds for social purposes would come to an end and if there was to be a genuine recovery. Capital must be reassured and must be willing to go to work in productive enterprises.

Mr. Benson also urged a tapering off of the mortgage moratorium of New York State, adding that much progress had been made in putting the banks' mortgage portfolios in sound condition. He declared that the emergency had now passed and that property owners should not be allowed indefinitely to postpone meeting their obligations.

Discussing the purpose of the association's present three-day convention, Mr. Benson said it was the last of three such conferences held this winter and the twelfth since the conference program was inaugurated four years ago. He described the conference as part of the educational activities of the association and said it was particularly helpful and influential, since 13,500 of the nation's 15,000 banks are members.

Inauguration of a national thrift program for young persons called the "Y. A. T. Movemen.," or "Young America Tithes Movement," was advocated by P. R. Williams, Vice-President of the Bank of America Los Angeles, Calif., and President of the Savings Division of the A. B. A.

Mortgages Still "Good"

Mr. Williams proposed that the thrift movement be under the direction of the Treasury Department and that a form of savings be devised through the use of postage stamps, which either banks or post offices would be authorized to receive. The stamps, contained in a red, white and blue booklet, could then be forwarded to the Federal Reserve Bank for credit at a postal savings rate of interest.

Charles F. Ellery, Vice President of the Fidelity Union Trust Company of Newark, N. J., another speaker, saw real estate mortgages continuing a profitable form of investment and a good type of credit for bankers to extend.

"First mortgages, which are made on the basis of sound and conservative appraisals in amounts, secured against properties of the right type and in the right locations and further made under a well-thought out plan of investment, according to the requirements of the lending banks, are still sound investments for banks," he said.

Mr. Ellery warned, however, that "most certainly a bank cannot consider real estate mortgages in its first line defense, so far as resources are concerned."

"Banks entering the mortgage field should do so from an investment viewpoint and only after considering the relation of this type of investment to the rest of its portfolio," he added.

The Small Loan Business

Walter B. French, Vice President of the Trust Company of New Jersey, Jersey City, speaking on "instalment credit and personal loans," held that the banks of this country were now engaged in building up a consumer credit volume which would wield a tremendous influence on the economic life of our country.

"After the banks had become used to the operation of the modernization loans under the Federal Housing Administration, the doors were opened wide and the small loan borrower invited in," he said. "That was the beginning of small loans for most banks in the country.

"Since that time banks have developed the business into other fields without, of course, any guarantee: personal loans, automobile loans, equipment loans; and without a doubt after the present FHA amendment expires, banks will offer their own modernization loans. This new department has come to stay. No more will the small loan borrower be allowed to roam unprotected and the victim of every loan shark."

May Cut Interest Rate Further

John R. Evans, executive vice-president and cashier of the First National Savings Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., another speaker, declared that the past few years have brought a continued reduction of the earning power of bank assets.

"For a long time country banks depended to a large degree upon the local demand for money as an outlet for their loanable funds," he said. "We are all familiar with the fact that for years past the greater percentage of our deposits was invested in local loans, whereas at present we find that by far the larger percentage is invested in bonds."

Discussing the possibility of a revival of the demand for local loans, Mr. Evans voiced the view that certain sources of loans had been definitely eliminated, many local stores, formerly good borrowers, have been replaced by chain stores; automobile companies now do their own financing, and farmers are now turning toward Governmental agencies instead of toward banks for funds.

"If we do not find the answer to our questions of how to increase our income, and if we continue to experience a period of easy money, it may well be that we will have to reduce further the rate of interest paid on time deposits," he added.

Bank Term Loans Urged

Industry was urged to use bank term loans for the financing of its intermediate credit needs by Walter W. Schneckenburger, Vice-President of the Marine Trust Company of Buffalo, N. Y., in discussing "intermediate credit for industry."

"Under existing tax laws and money market conditions nothing could be more desirable from the standpoint of industry than a term loan for the financing of certain of its intermediate credit needs," he said. "That industry has been quick to realize this is borne out by the fact that upwards of $1,000,000,000 of financing already has been done in this manner," he said.

Edwin Swenson, President of the Matinecock Bank of Locust Valley, N. Y., another speaker, told the meeting that loans by banks would increase when industry had definite assurance that this era of "experimentation" was at an end and definite commitments could be made.

Mr. Swenson denied that capital has been on strike, adding that "lack of confidence in the future retards the average business from making commitments other than those it can see its way to properly liquidate."

Other speakers were O. M. Hibler, Vice-President and cashier of the Phoenix State Bank and Trust Company of Hartford, Conn.; G. Allen Huggins, Assistant Treasurer of the Strafford Savings Bank, Dover, N. H., and Arthur J. Linn, Comptroller of the Hamilton National Bank of Washington, D. C.

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Steel Prices Hold For Second Quarter

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation has announced reaffirmation generally of all present steel prices for second-quarter shipment.

The company announced the only change in prices was "some adjustments in the quantity deductions on carbon steel bars, hot rolled strip and hot and cold rolled sheets."

An announcement on tin plate, the company said, is expected later in the week.

Carnegie-Illinois is the leading producing unit of United States Steel Corp. Its prices are followed generally throughout the industry.

Queensland Bank Clearings At Record High in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The greatest increase in bank clearances in all the Australian States for 1938 was shown by Queensland, with a total of £217,217,000 (approximately $1,019,000,000) at Brisbane, according to Percy Pease, Acting Premier.

He said that these figures — a record — disproved the contention that Queensland, under a Labor Government, was less favorable for industry and business activity than the other Australian States

The return of industry and business, as reflected in the bank clearances over the whole of Australia for 1938 showed an increase on 1937 of 0.86 per cent. Queensland's increase was 6.22 over 1937.

Opens Session

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Philip A. Benson
President of the American Bankers Association and head of the Dime Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sees Nations No. 1 Problem: Savings Properly Utilized

The following is the ninth and concluding article of a series on the effects of Government spending upon private enterprise, taken from a report on the first Round Table conducted by the magazine Fortune.

The more American business recognizes the problem of purchasing power and takes the initiative in maintaining the proper relationship between investment and spending, the more it will remove any cause for Government regimentation. Enlightened business statesmanship can ease the burden that political statesmanship may otherwise have to assume. In any case, society through Government, in our opinion, must maintain ultimate responsibility for the problem of gross balance between investment and spending, for upon the solution of this problem the welfare of the entire country depends. If the most important problem in the nineteenth century was to control the use of private property, the most important problem in the present is to see to it that savings are properly utilized and that investment opportunities are adequate.

For its part, Government may assist through the taxing power and public expenditure in expanding economic activity during a depression and reducing it when prosperity threatens to run into a boom. During the pre-1929 boom the United States reduced taxes, only to increase them during the subsequent depression.

The Round Table believes that such a policy may involve the danger of encouraging ill-advised investment in good times and of impeding recovery when times are bad. We hope Congress will study the effect of the tax system upon the problem of reducing the fluctuations of the business cycle.

In December, 1936, the National Resources Committee recommended the establishment of a national public works policy, under which a unified administrative agency would propose to Congress a five- or six-year program of public works to provide a "reservoir of selected projects which can be utilized in periods of economic depression."

The adoption of such a policy would not only remove many popular misgivings about the nature of Government spending, but would give the Government an efficient instrument with which to combat the approach of a new depression.

Time to Borrow

The Round Table is also of the opinion that the Government is justified in borrowing from the banks for the purpose of constructing public works during a depression, provided these loans are paid off and the budget again balanced upon the return of prosperity.

In this respect Swedish experience is instructive. Until 1931 the Swedish Government followed the practice of endeavoring annually to balance the budget, and of curtailing Government expenditure at the beginning of hard times. But in that year the policy was changed and the Government resorted to deficit financing for—the purpose of constructing public works and undertaking other activities.

The significant feature of the experiment was that while Government spending took the form of deficit financing during the four depression years from 1931 to 1935, these deficits were succeeded by surpluses during the next few years that almost equaled the previous deficits. In other words, Sweden balanced its budget and paid off its debt in the cyclical period.

We believe the American people could understand this type of temporary and purposive deficit financing. The fundamental test is whether such financing reduces the intensity of the depression, leads to a new recovery, and produces a government surplus upon recovery that makes possible a degree of debt retirement.

So far these results have not been secured in the United States. While there are many reasons for failure, the greatest is that supposedly temporary deficit financing has not been accompanied by policies and attitudes that encourage private enterprise to resume activity or restore profit prospects. The danger before the country is not yet a new boom; the immediate danger is indefinite stagnation and chronic unemployment. This is the problem that Government, enterprise, and labor should jointly attack.

Kroger and A&P Charged With Keeping Sales Taxes

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — The Kroger Grocery and Baking Company and the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company have been charged in a taxpayer's suit with having collected $500,000 in sales taxes from customers without turning the money over to the State.

The suit for the recovery of the taxes was filed in the Ohio Supreme Court in behalf of Hugh M. Foster of Columbus.

Members of the tax commission were made parties to the action on the ground that the commission failed in its responsibility to collect the taxes.

Albert H. Morrill, President and General Manager of the Kroger Company, said as far as he knew all questions of tax liabilities of his firm had been settled and Frank A. Dalton, Vice-President of Atlantic and Pacific, declared that "every penny due the State has been paid."

Ralph Wilkins, member of the tax commission, said he knew of no failure by the sales tax division in collecting taxes.

Sugar Deliveries to U. S. Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that sugar delivered to American markets under marketing and import quotas during January totaled 333,766 short tons, raw value. Deliveries during the like month last year totaled 374,566 short tons.

$70,000,000 Reich Bond Issue Filed for Interest Payments

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Conversion Office for German Foreign Debts has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering a proposed issue of $70,000,000 of 3 per cent dollar bonds and fractional certificates, and $3,000,000 of separate coupons.

The German Government also filed a statement as guarantor of the bonds.

According to the statement, the bonds, to be known as Series II, due January 1, 1989, are to be offered in exchange dollar for dollar for interest and other claims as follows:

Direct Reich Obligations

Claims for interest maturing on or before December 31, 1938, on which payment has been made to the conversion office from January 1, 1937, to December 31, 1938, inclusive, on certain obligations of German debtors in dollar terms:

Other claims payable in dollars on account of return from capital (as distinguished from repayment of capital) maturing on or before December 31, 1938, on which payment has been made to the conversion office from January 1, 1937, to December 31.

The bonds are to be direct obligations of the Conversion Office.

The Conversion Office for German foreign debts is a public corporation established by a law on June 9, 1933.

The law under which the corporation was established provides that interest, dividends and other payments of foreigners shall be paid into the Conversion Office in reichmarks on the contractual due date.

Payable in U. S. Money

In case the debtor is required to pay in foreign currency, the reichmark payment into the Conversion Office is determined on the basis of the current exchange rate.

Both principal and interest on the bonds will be payable in United States money without deductions for any present or future German taxes of any kind, except as to holders living in Germany.

The bonds may be redeemed at the option of the conversion office as a whole or in part.

The fractional certificates will entitle the holder to exchange them when combined in a sufficient amount for a like aggregate principal amount of bonds.

Of the $70,000,000 of 3 per cent funding bonds, approximately one-half, or $35,000,000, is to be applied to the coupons of the defaulted German and Austrian issues maturing from Jan. 1, 1937, through Dec. 31, 1938. The reminder merely is being registered to take care of payments, or issuance of bonds, to holders of coupons maturing after Dec. 31, last.

There are 122 German and Austrian corporate and municipal dollar issues affected by the offer. The new registration includes for the first time the several Austrian dollar bonds, the status of which had been uncertain since the acquisition of that country by Germany last year.

General Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. Adjacent to The Mother Church — Homelike housekeeping suites, 1-5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Rates upon request. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24a Clearway Street.

GOATS

"GOAT FARMING," the beginner's guide. Price 25c. MINKDALE FARMS GOAT DAIRY, Newtown, Conn. Order a driving goat for your youngster. You'll have lots of fun.

REAL ESTATE

SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA
R. KING KAUFFMAN
Real Estate Investments Property Management Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board.
San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Bldg. Main 1210

B. G. SINGER
Licensed Real Estate Broker
Sales Exchanges Rentals
Franklin 7671. 521 B St., San Diego, Calif.

FOR SALE or exchange for Jacksonville, Florida, property: modern house, 9 rooms, large porch; 4¾ acres productive land; garage; well-built 3-room chicken house; northwest Missouri. Write MRS. ADELINE COOK, 2926 Post Street, Jacksonville, Florida.

Investigate Our Property Management Plan
List Your Property with Bonded Agent
Well-cared-for homes, rent or sell.
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Cal. YO. 5151

SALESWOMEN WANTED

YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats. Made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Caltex Sportswear Co., 2126 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

AGENTS WANTED to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 334, Chicago.

STATIONERY

$1.00 SPECIAL OFFERS in Personalized or Monogrammed Stationery printed to order; limited time. Circulars FREE. No obligations. RENSEB, 439 Hudson Terminal Bldg., N. Y. C.

Local Classified

APARTMENTS TO LET

PLEASANT apartments near The Mother Church. 3-4-5 rooms. Jesse Tirrell Estate, 29 St. Stephen St., Boston. KEN. 8187.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 129 W. 56th (Ross)—Three-Room apartment; 25-ft. living room; sublet furnished Mar. 15-July 15. Call after 2 p. m.; $55 monthly.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions, reasonable rates, insured, owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

RIKER GARAGE & CAB CO.—Always open parking, storage, washing, taxi. 12 Lackawanna Plaza, Montclair, N. J. MO. 2-0029.

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PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIOS
15 W. 67 St., N. Y. C. TR. 7-9480
Creative modern dance for children; also corrective posture for children and adults; Ballet-toe, tap and theatre routines; ballroom; latest dance steps; voice, corrective tone production; French conversation; dramatics; fundamental theatre experience; diction.

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EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel
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280 Broadway, New York City. Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help
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CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

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GENUINE Old English Chutney, very delicious, made by M. L. Burgess, 42 Lenox Ave., Providence, R. I. Tel. WI. 1154.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

USHER'S suit, almost new, consisting of cutaway coat and striped trousers; size 40, reasonable. R. J. McCORMICK, Dodge Hotel, 20 E. Street, Washington, D. C. Phone National 6510, extension A-13.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FOR SALE OR RENT FOR SUMMER
Charming colonial 10-room house, bath, lavatory, automatic oil heater, 3 fireplaces; 135 acres, trout brook; beautiful view; 5 minutes State road between Springfield and Worcester. Address C. FISK, 712 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

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ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

CASH PAID For Furniture, Rugs, etc. Tel. Prospect 1636 Somerville, Mass.

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED counsellors: girls — Indian lore, campfire, song leader; boys—athletic and shop; good swimmers. Adirondacks camp. Write Box M-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED young woman, preferably Christian Scientist, plain cooking, light housework, small adult family; pleasant home, good wages. Rhinelander 4-1690, N. Y. C. (Apt. 4 A), evgs. at 6.

WANTED—Capable cook-housekeeper (white); small adult family; serve plain meals; country North Carolina; permanent home; references. (Apt. 5 F) 2025 Broadway, N. Y. C. EN. 2-3461.

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BUSINESS woman with 2 boys wishes home (with elderly couple preferred) in suburbs of Newark near bus or trolley. Write MRS. M. L. CONKLIN, 195 Roosevelt Ave., Newark, N. J.

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FOR SALE lease and furnishings, 8-room apt., 2 baths; sunny; subway express; 100% rented; reasonable. Riverside 9-1189, N. Y. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR SOLID SILVER WARE
brings higher prices than ever! Our estimate your assurance of highest price! DANIEL SEIDLER & SONS, Inc., 39 Cornhill, Boston. (For call by Representative, CAP. 0937.)

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office three days, until 2 p. m.; also evenings. Apply mornings. Tel. LO. 5-3664. WHITE, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

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"EDGEWATER," WESTPORT, CONN.—Lovely home, overlooking water; for study; business folks; week-ends or residence. Grace France. Tel. 4874.

TRUEX HOME

Comfort, Service, Reasonable
New York City—AC. 2-7133
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—Oakwood 1678

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PRINTING C. M. HOOD COMPANY
15 Valley St., South Orange, N. J.

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Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street, Boulevard 8-7030

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in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline, Asp. 1504
355 Commonwealth Ave., Cen. Newton 9253

FOR SALE OR RENT
Beautifully located 10-room house, choicest residential section, South Orange, N. J.; large corner property. For full information call SO. 2-7945 or Ashland 4-1323.

FOR SALE. Garden City, L. I.—Colonial home, country life, station; 8 rooms, breakfast room, 3 baths, oil heat; 2-car garage. Grand Prize garden. OWNER, 8 Chestnut St.

ROOMS AND BOARD

ARDMORE, PA.—Reasonable for congenial lady; convenient to 69th St. and Ardmore; maid service. Call Ardmore 1288-R.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ELDERLY LADY wishes front room and board, close to Broadway, (N. Y. C.) running water, elevator, attention. Write Box S-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

THE GUEST HOUSE—Overnight Guests, 5800 Lee Boulevard, Falls Church, Va., U. S. Route 50, 10 minutes west of Washington.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet rest and study, near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator, comfortable furnished room, newly decorated; breakfast if desired. Tel. CIRcle 9267.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., FlatBush—Double room in lovely home of comfort and consideration; reasonable; 20 minutes to N. Y. BU. 2-8519.

CHEERFUL, newly furnished studio rooms for business girls; Christian Scientists preferred; refined, modern elevator apartment; privileges; near church, 15 minutes Manhattan. IRMA LEVENKIND, 319 St. Johns Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sterling 3-9118.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C., 801 W. 115th St., Apt. 31—Front, suitable 1-2; also attractive small room, private entrance, bath, refined home, reasonable.

N. Y. C.—Sunny, airy, furnished; 3-room suite, large kitchen, private bath; suitable 2, 3 (elevator); $15. 603 West 111th, 4-E.

VISITING N. Y. C.? Exclusive location, refinement, cleanliness; single $2, double $3 daily—less weekly. 925 W. End (105th). Thompson.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In private home, 3731 Kanawha Street, N. W., nicely furnished sunny front room, near bath; half block off Conn. Avenue bus line; warm in winter, cool in summer; free telephone; gentlemen only. EM. 5752.

WILLOW GROVE, PA., 202 Chester Avenue—Large front suite to bath; quiet, refined home. Phone W. G. 163-W.

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED
Our Golden Anniversary Line of Copyrighted advertising has given us greatest early season sales in ten years. Openings in several eastern territories. Real opportunity. Must have sales experience. Permanent full time connection. No side line men. Territory rights protected. Commission and bonus basis. Prosperous international organization. Look up our rating, then write today, giving full business experience, age, car ownership, and three business references.
THE THOS. D. MURPHY CO.
RED OAK, IOWA
BIRTHPLACE OF THE
ART CALENDAR ADVERTISING INDUSTRY

LAMP SALESMEN—Popular priced line; must have following with furniture and department stores in small and large cities; old established company; commission; give full particulars first letter. FLEXO PRODUCTS CORPORATION, 1100 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

SIGNS

SHOW CARDS—EXHIBITS—DISPLAYS
Distinctively Lettered—Any Material
ALCO
100 Greenwich St., New York City. BO. 9-9890

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER or companion available now; manage household or share responsibility; go anywhere; also drive car; excellent ref. Tro. 9857. Miss E. L. Pattison, 4 Cogswell Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

POSITION desired as practical nurse or companion; experienced, references. Box X-18, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, New York City.

LADY with 14-year-old daughter capable of assuming charge of home desirous of being useful. Chestnut Hill 4287, T-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, 15th and Locust Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

COMPANION-nurse to lady or junior miss wishing to travel; go anywhere; best of references. Box A-10, 418 Bessemer Building, Pittsburg, Penna.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston Street, Boston

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

31 NEW OLDSMOBILES FREE!

ENTER OLDSMOBILE'S NATION-WIDE PRIZE CONTEST NOW!

We want you to get better acquainted with the new Olds Sixty—America's *newest* low-priced car. That's why Oldsmobile is staging a big nationwide contest March 1 to March 31, inclusive, with 31 big Olds Sedans as prizes.

A CAR A DAY GIVEN AWAY EVERY DAY IN MARCH!

Come in and take a trial drive. Learn about Olds' handling ease, performance, Rhythmic Ride, extra-vision body, quality features and new, low price. Then, fill out an Official Entry Blank (all entries must be made on the Official Blank to be eligible) and tell Oldsmobile in your own way just what impressed you most. Mail your entry to Oldsmobile at Lansing, Mich., and it will be considered for the day's prize corresponding to the date of its postmark. No obligation, of course, so get busy today!

COME IN FOR OFFICIAL RULES AND ENTRY BLANK

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-3327 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
Our Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL { SHAMPOO, RINSE, FINGER WAVE, MANICURE } 95c
383 MAIN STREET Or. 3-9880

The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street OR. 3-2469

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving—Packing—Storage
New and Used Furniture
75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

ELIZABETH

Rose's Beauty Salon

Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6591

SPRING SHOWING
of Ladies' Wearing Apparel
For Style and Quality Visit
THE JOYCE SHOP
1169 East Jersey St. Elizabeth, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD

M. & M. Upholsterer
(Near Monument)
Upholsterers—Draperies and Slip Covers Made to Order
Service, Courtesy, Reliability
112 W. Palisade Av. Phone Eng. 3-5254

Mme. Elisabeth Lambert
Hand-Knitted Garments made to order; Tioga Yarns, Instructions, Knitting Bags, Stockings.
112 West Palisade Avenue

HACKENSACK

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

HADDON HEIGHTS

Style Center
New Spring Showing
Coats, Suits, Dresses and Millinery
611 Station Avenue
Phone Haddon Heights 829

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

We Bake All Kinds of Bread
CAKES, PIES, Etc.
ADAM BLUM BAKERY
The Home of Good Baking
625 NEWARK AVENUE, JERSEY CITY

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
168 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

KEARNY

PERMANENT WAVES

(Complete)
$2.50 and up
Beauty Service—35 cents an item—3 Items, $1.00
Expert Operators
BRAUN'S BEAUTY PARLOR
406 Kearny Avenue
Tel. Ke. 2-2430 Kearny, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD

MAPLEWOOD ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical Wiring, Appliances Repairing
CHARLES C. VENINO
3 Highland Pl. S. O. 2-7925

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires Batteries Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Avenue Corner Pierson Road
SO. 2-9292

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing
Heating and Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Place S. O. 2-0537

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BROADLOOM
at Special Savings
Tone-on-Tone,
Plain and Twist
RIMBACK STORAGE CO.

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

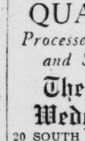
Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

For QUALITY *and* SERVICE *Shop at*
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Phones: Montclair 2-3210 and 2-3211

Gifts Books
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Road
Upper Montclair, N. J.

THE BEST LAUNDRY
GERTRUDE JOY CRAIG
14 Alvin Place, Upper Montclair
Phone MO. 2-8013
Large enough to take care of all your laundry problems and small enough to give "Individual Service."
All Table Linen Hand Ironed No Extra Charge

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282


Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo 2-9532 *Established 1927*

Woodruff
JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

CHURCH—RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK (Continued)

Rest your feet
WHILE YOU WALK!
AIR-O-PEDICS
Dress Your Feet and Ease them too!
Sizes 4 to 10
AAAA to EEE
Most Styles
6.50

Air-O-Pedic Shoe Shop
119 Halsey Street, Newark

Homestyle Laundry
105 Walnut Street, Montclair
OUR new invisible identification system eliminates unsightly ink marks and tags—Prevents Losses.
Ask for a home demonstration.
Telephone Montclair 2-0081
OVER HALF CENTURY OF PROGRESS

TYPEWRITERS
Bought—Sold—Serviced
Rental Service, 3 mo. $5
Adding Machines—Check Writers
CENTRAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
86 PARK PLACE, NEWARK, N. J.
Phone: Market 3-5766

For the Quality Minded
Phone Market 2-3660
S. FELDMAN & SONS
Dry Cleaning and Laundering
We Clean Rugs, Furs, Upholstered Furniture, Fur Storage.
Office—62 Lock Street, Newark, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

YOUNGS
60 years of selling quality merchandise

VISIT THE
Bertha Luise Art Linen AND GIFT SHOP
200 New York Avenue
Near Vocational School
Tel. 4257-W

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS
BEAUTY SHOPPE
338 Passaic Avenue, Nutley
MACHINELESS PERMANENT
$5 and $6.50
Partial Permanent $2.50 up
Tel. Nutley 2-1242

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1508 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or 3- 7055, 7056

A Specialty

SOUTH ORANGE

Esso Glover's Esso Service Stations
68 W. So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9798
641 So. Centre St. O-1-6643
Fast Dependable Service—Atlas Tires, Tubes, Accessories—Motorcycle Service

WE GREATLY APPRECIATE
your response to our services
Complete structural and decorative treatment for the home or office.
HARRIET E. ACH, *Decorator*
Member "American Institute of Decorators"
122 South Orange Ave. SO. 2-7945

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place SO. 2-2260

SOUTH ORANGE PAINTING SERVICE
Better Class Painting and Decorating
JOHN SIDEY, Proprietor
329 Academy St. SO 2-8656

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.

	Cocomalt	Oxo Cubes
2 lb. loaf Kraft American Cheese		51c
5 lb. loaf Kraft American Cheese		1.19
Oreo Creme Sandwich Crackers		pkg. 10c

55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4070

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

The
Gossard Corset Shop
We Have All Types of Foundation Garments
Tel. Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture.
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
EST. 1892 PLFD 6-5269
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

PRINCETON

PRINCETON DAIRY CO., Inc.
Quality Dairy Products
PRINCETON, N. J.
Tel. 675

RIDGEWOOD

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184
Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres

Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
16 OAK STREET RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

JEAN'S MILLINERY
"HATS OF DISTINCTION"
28 East Ridgewood Ave.

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
180 Chestnut St. Tel. Ridgewood 6-5040

PAUL'S BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-0328

SUMMIT

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone Sum. 6-3574

B. L. SCHLOSSER
CLEANER
FURS
Cleaned Glazed Repaired Remodelled
37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122-23

G. I. McNEIL
March Slip-Cover Special
Sunfast and Preshrunk Materials
Sofa and Chair—$27.50
Custom Made Awnings
55 Union Pl. Sum. 6-4068

Valentine Pizzi
Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
We Are Ready for Spring
Reduced Prices Until March 15th
39 MAPLE STREET SUM. 6-0250

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

TEANECK

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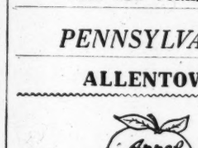
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L	A	N	D	S	E	E	R		A	S	I	A		
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E		K	I	N	G		L	O	G	E		N		
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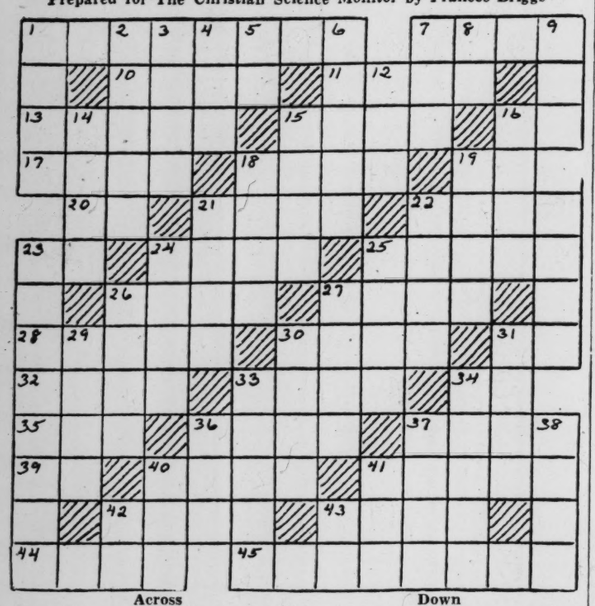
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was a famous English animal painter?
7—Mesopotamia is a region of what continent?
10—What would you feed a cayuse?
11—What Italian river flows to Mediterranean?
13—What is the Florentine iris?
15—What is a floor or story in a building?
16—Depart
17—Butterflies may be caught in what (pl.)?
18—What size of paper is 16x20 inches?
19—What was relationship of Benjamin to Jacob?
20—Expression of surprise
21—Who was Rachel's sister?
22—Who was a grandson of Seir?
23—Johns Hopkins University is in what State (abbr.)?
24—What is a natural elevation of the earth?
25—What is a vessel of a regular line of vessels?
26—What is the timber or stone at the foot of a door?
27—What is one of side scenes in a theater?
28—What is used as a baking or serving dish?
30—What is a magician's rod?
31—Hectometer (abbr.).
32—What was the sacred bull of Egypt?
33—What is deep sound of a large bell?
34—Artificial language.
35—What prefix means "not"?
36—What is a sixth of a fathom?
37—What is the first name of heroine of a Whittier poem?
39—Doctor of Divinity (abbr.).
40—What was name of Mr. Dombey's son in the Dickens tale?
41—What is mother-of-pearl?
42—What nursery rhyme character was served a blackbird pie?
43—What is a box or stall in a theater?
44—What city "was not built in a day"?
45—What islands are west of Scotland?

Down

1—What animal spared life of Androcles?
2—If you were in Bourges, in what direction would you travel to reach Paris?
3—What is the chabutra of India?
4—Streets (abbr.).
5—What suffix is used to form the plural of some nouns?
6—What was first name of Emerson?
7—What insect is fond of sugary substances?
8—Thus.
9—Who was chief receiver of tribute under David, Solomon, and Rehoboam?
12—What is flower stalk of an umbel?
14—Monitor subscribers do what?
15—A young of a horse is what?
16—What is one of triangular pieces of covering of an umbrella
18—What is a very small apartment in a convent?
19—The male nightingale is noted for its what?
21—The fleur-de-lis is what?
22—What is the female of the red deer?
23—What Greek poet won a reputation by his comedies?
24—What is the false fruit of a rosebush (pl.)?
25—What is a large marine fish of northern Europe and Greenland?
26—What does a silkworm do?
27—Indigence is what?
29—What animal has no feet or footlike organs?
30—What is the covering or coat of sheep?
31—What is twenty-fourth part of a mean solar day?
33—What is the paste of bread?
34—Romans did what in chariots?
36—Palm leaves are used in making what (sing.)?
37—What name is used for three Wise Men of the East?
38—What are caverns occupied by animals?
40—What is a parti-colored animal?
41—What conjunction follows "neither"?
42—Kilometer (abbr.).
43—Pound (abbr.).

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Good Opening for a Peanut

Monitor Camera Club from Herbert Radisch, San Francisco

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'The Hornet,' a Symbol Of Egypt

In the Mosaic period we find various references to what is literally "the hornet" or "hornets." Thus in Ex. 23:28 we note the strange statement: "I will send hornets before thee, which shall drive out the Hivite"; while in Deut. 7:20 the Israelites are again assured that God would "send the hornet" among their enemies; and, lastly, in Josh. 24:12: "I sent the hornet before you, which drave them out from before you."

Now it is surely significant that, as Professor Garstang and Sir Charles Marston have pointed out (See Marston: "New Bible Evidence": p. 166) "the hornet was the badge of Thotmes III and his successors"—i. e., of the Pharaohs who ruled over Egypt shortly before and after the Exodus. The natural assumption is that during Israel's 40 years in the wilderness, Canaan was weakened by attacks from Egypt and so was more readily subjugated by Joshua. Relics of Egyptian rulers of that period, recently discovered in Palestine, support this. (See also Albright: "Bible in the Light of Archaeology": p. 142).

Brevities

Portland (Ore.) Spectator: We'd like to trade a bunch of unseen taxes for some unfelt taxes.

Whit's Wit: It costs us more to avenge our wrongs than it does to protect our rights.

Signposts along the King's Highway

Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thine hand to do it.—PROV. 3:27.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Macaroni And Spaghetti Are Made?

Macaroni is a preparation of glutinous wheat. The same dough is used in making vermicelli, taglioni, spaghetti, pasta (or Italian paste), etc. The wheat used is known as grano da semolino and is grown in Southern Europe, Algeria, and other hot countries. This wheat is much richer in gluten than the soft northern wheat, and the preparations made from it keep much longer.

The semolina is well mixed with boiling water and made into a thick paste or dough by a kneading machine. After still further kneading, it is placed in a strong cylinder, the lower end of which consists of a disc which is perforated with openings corresponding to the shape of the article to be made. A tight-fitting piston under great pressure forces the stiff dough out through the perforated disc in continuous threads, ribbons, sticks, etc. The pipes of macaroni are sometimes made by rolling the ribbon of macaroni dough around a steel rod while the paste is still soft so that the edges will join together where they touch.

The thin threads of vermicelli are cut in short bundles and dried in trays, while macaroni is hung in longer pieces over wooden rods to dry. Only genuine macaroni, made from hard glutinous wheat, can be dried in this manner, for the softer types of dough do not have sufficient strength to bear their own weight when hung up fresh, and so must be laid out flat to dry.

It is interesting to note that, in spite of the wide variance in the character of the materials used, the machines for making lead pipe bends and those for making "elbow" macaroni are identical in principle. Both processes involve the control of the flow of material so that more

of it is fed to the outside of the bend, causing the tube (whether of lead or of macaroni) to bend in the desired shape.—W. P. Keasbey

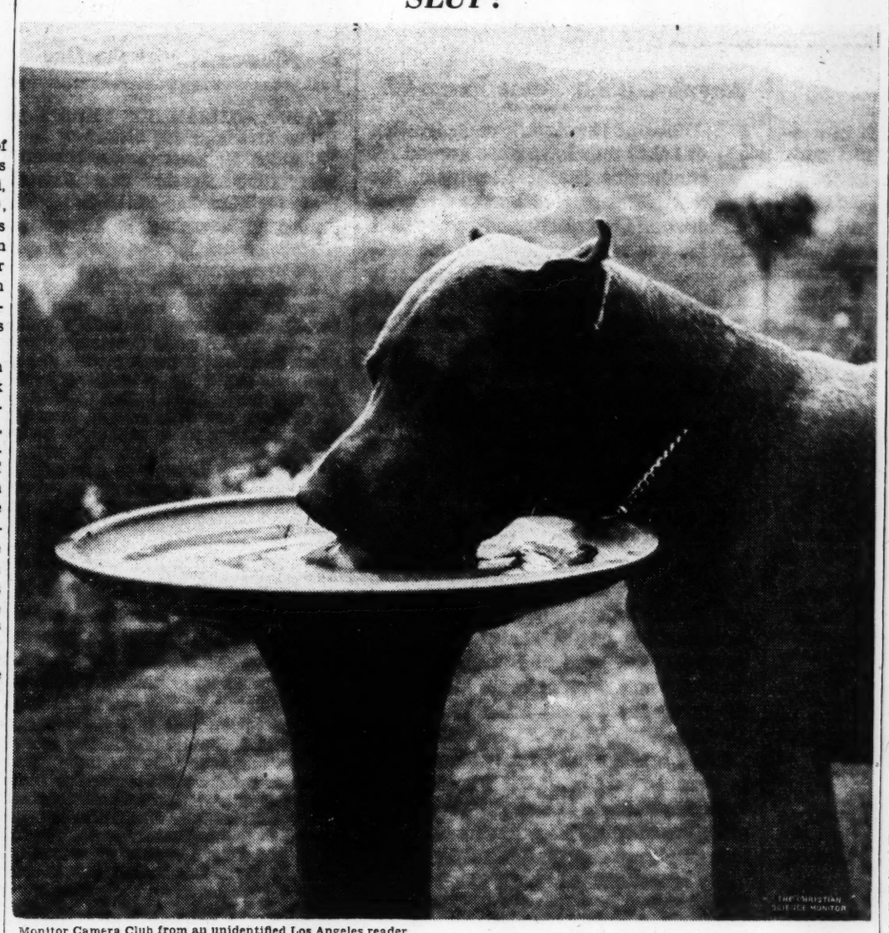
Freedom and Self-Government

Who then is free? The wise man who can govern himself.—Horace.

The Lowest Rung

If you wish to reach the highest, begin at the lowest.—Syrus.

SLUP!



Monitor Camera Club from an unidentified Los Angeles reader

Great Dane Depletes the Bird Bath

Daily Anecdote

A Good Job

One day Mrs. Richard Harding Davis was riding on a Long Island train when an important-looking woman entered the coach and took a seat across the aisle from her. The face of the newcomer seemed quite familiar, but Mrs. Davis simply could not remember her name. To make the situation truly embarrassing, the lady smiled in recognition and said, "Oh, Mrs. Davis, won't you come and join me?"

A polite conversation followed, during which Mrs. Davis sought diligently but discreetly to learn her companion's identity. Finally a promising lead appeared when the lady mentioned a brother.

"Oh, yes, your brother," Mrs. Davis exclaimed. "What is he doing now?"

"Oh, he's still President of the United States," the other replied. And then the truth was more than apparent. The lady was Mrs. Douglas Robinson, sister of Theodore Roosevelt!

In Lighter Vein

Shopping Note

It is a safe guess that the man who pokes fun at a woman for shopping all day and not buying anything isn't married.

Reflection

Club Bore: "There, in a dark portion, of the hall, suddenly appeared an ugly figure, and—well, what do you fellows think I did then?"

Club Wit: "Turned the mirror, I suppose."

Teaching the Teacher

"Now, Harold," said the teacher, "if there were 11 sheep in a field and 6 jumped the fence, how many would there be left?"

"None," replied Harold.

"Why, but there would," said she.

"No, Ma'am, there wouldn't," persisted he. "You may know aritmetic, but you don't know sheep."

Seen But Not Heard

"I've got a job at last, Father. It's a new play and I'm a man who has been married 20 years."

"Splendid. That's a start anyway, my Son. Maybe one of these days they'll give you a speaking part."

Quotation for Today

INDECISION is a very near relative to unhappiness. — STANLEY MILLS.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cat and Canaries

Shreveport, La.

One day a little colored maid, Elise, called her mistress into the kitchen. From the glow of happiness, the mistress prepared herself for the unexpected. From behind her back the maid presented a bird cage, with two canaries.

The mistress was surprised. Said she, "Of course, you may keep the birds, Elise. But remember, I will not be responsible for Joy Cat."

"Why ma'am," Elise exclaimed, "Joy Cat will not touch these birds! She will know they are our birds, and she will love them."

"I hope you're right," the mistress replied.

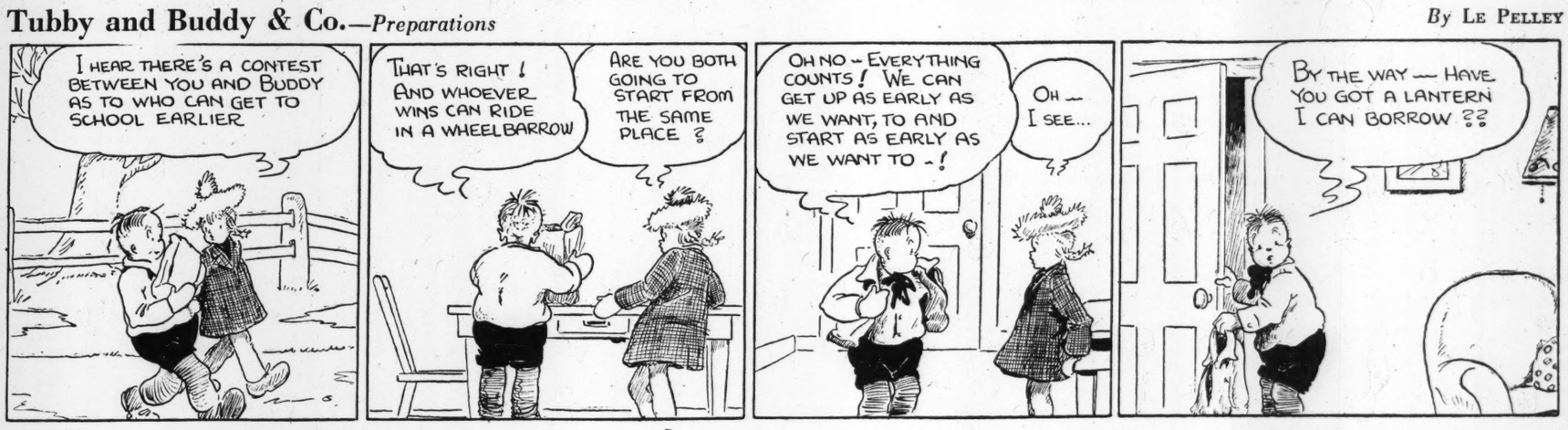
Elise took the bird cage and placed it near a sunny window in her quarters. Joy Cat visited Elise and the birds by the hour, and true to the maid's prediction, manifested always a friendly interest in the birds. As time went on, Elise gave the freedom of the room to the birds. One day after the maid had been absent from the room for a long time, she returned and found that Joy Cat had remained in the room all of that time with the birds. As she entered the room, this was the scene before her: The two birds and the cat were on the floor in a friendly group; and occasionally, one of Joy Cat's sheathed paws would reach forth and gently touch one of the birds, but, in all, there was perfect harmony between cat and birds.

On another day the birds were singing in the screened window, and Joy Cat was in the garden. There appeared from the street a visiting cat. Seeing the birds, the visitor lunged forward, fighting against the screen. In an instant, Joy Cat, the knight errant, appeared and with knightly vigor showed the visiting cat off the premises!

The friendly relation between birds and cat existed for over a year, and was culminated only when the master and mistress moved to Shreveport. And the lesson was a beautiful one for the mistress, and the faith of the little Negro maid was a rebuke to her thought. Although that mistress's pride in Joy Cat for her conduct with the birds was unbounded, she nevertheless gave full credit to the healing thought of the maid, which veritably had made the lion and the lamb, the cat and the birds, abide in peace with one another.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Preparations*

By LE PELLEY

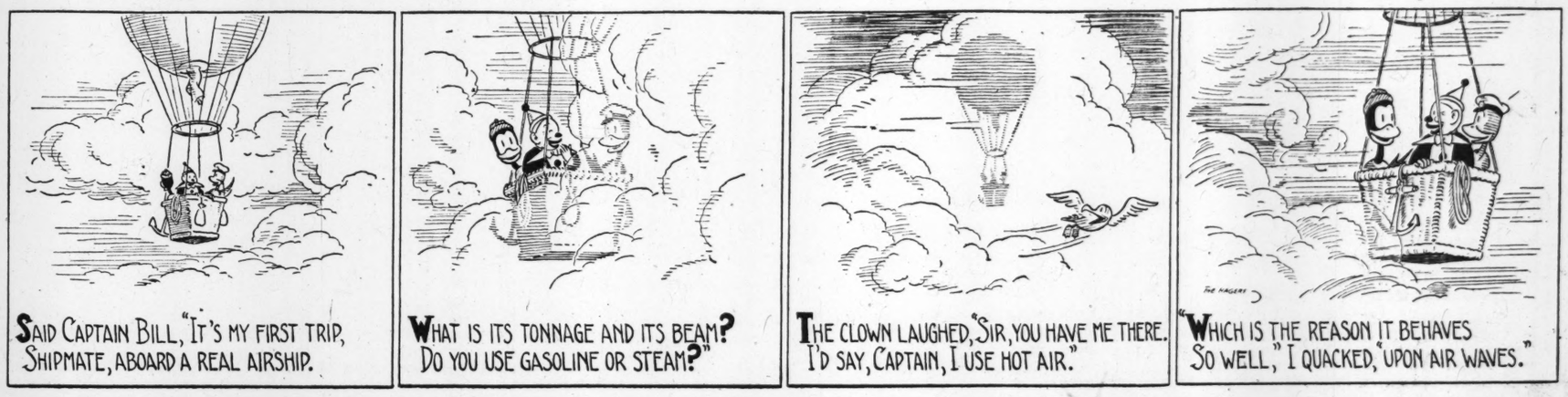

I HEAR THERE'S A CONTEST BETWEEN YOU AND BUDDY AS TO WHO CAN GET TO SCHOOL EARLIER
THAT'S RIGHT! AND WHOEVER WINS CAN RIDE IN A WHEELBARROW
ARE YOU BOTH GOING TO START FROM THE SAME PLACE?
OH NO - EVERYTHING COUNTS! WE CAN GET UP AS EARLY AS WE WANT, TO AND START AS EARLY AS WE WANT TO -!
OH - I SEE...
BY THE WAY — HAVE YOU GOT A LANTERN I CAN BORROW??

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Just No Rest*

Everbody was in bed. No one to wind up Zero -
So I decided it was safe for me to see what I could do about some pleasant dreams.
?
Oh!
Was I glad to wake up!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aerial Static*

By THE HAGERS


SAID CAPTAIN BILL, "IT'S MY FIRST TRIP, SHIPMATE, ABOARD A REAL AIRSHIP.
WHAT IS ITS TONNAGE AND ITS BEAM? DO YOU USE GASOLINE OR STEAM?"
THE CLOWN LAUGHED, "SIR, YOU HAVE ME THERE. I'D SAY, CAPTAIN, I USE HOT AIR."
"WHICH IS THE REASON IT BEHAVES SO WELL," I QUACKED, "UPON AIR WAVES."

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON (Continued)

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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Little Man in India

FOR a world bowed down as if in worship of military might the picture is worth pondering: Business halted in Bombay's great market places and exchanges as if by war; an Indian Prince forced to surrender paternal power over his state; the Viceroy abandoning other affairs to intervene; millions of people turning to prayers and petitions; cables and concern in London; earth's greatest Empire accepting a dictate which may unsettle the whole carefully balanced edifice of self-government for India—all this because one mild and fragile little man refused to eat. Mohandas Gandhi has given the world a timely object lesson in the power of passive resistance.

One may question the wisdom or rightness of the purpose, and the method appears more dictatorial than democratic. Yet the lesson remains. The picture of passive power cannot be missed.

Some things about it are worth noting. One is that only where there is utmost resolution, willingness to pay any price in pursuit of convictions, can such power exist. Only respect for sincerity and selflessness gives Mr. Gandhi the support of his people, and the consideration of the British Government. Finally it is apparent that however peaceable in method, such power can go far astray, cause great trouble, if wilfully or unwisely used. Even so, it must appeal to many as a far less dangerous weapon than the boasting military machines of modern dictatorship.

Can Canada Be Neutral?

TWO Canadian politicians, Mr. George Heon, a French-speaking Conservative, and Mr. Lacroix, a French-Canadian Liberal, have recently voiced in an extreme form the intense desire for peace which animates every democratic country in the world today. Canada, says the first, should fight only in a war that directly threatens her territory, while Mr. Lacroix suggests that, in order to avoid complication in European affairs, Canada should declare herself an independent and neutral nation.

Under the free constitution of the Commonwealth no British Dominion can be involved in war save by its own deliberate decision. Neither Canada, Australia, New Zealand, nor South Africa is bound by any obligation, other than that of sentiment and self-interest, to take any step whatever to aid the defense of Britain. Australia and New Zealand, keeping one eye on Japan, and South Africa, uneasy about German colonial policy, have obvious reasons urging them to the active support of Britain. But Canada is in different case. She might plausibly argue that it is better to cut clear from the Old World, and rely upon the security of the New.

But what would that security be worth, if democratic forces were defeated in France and Britain as they have been defeated in Czecho-Slovakia and Spain? Already the United States is deeply concerned about ideological and trade threats to the Monroe Doctrine. In such circumstances the totalitarian powers' understanding with Japan, and their own zeal for expansion, in a world in which North America might become the last refuge of democracy, would be factors of profound significance for both the United States and Canada.

There would be little purpose in drawing attention to these things if no constructive lesson could be derived from them. Happily, the influence of democratic solidarity in North America, rightly and fearlessly used, is still of paramount importance. When President Roosevelt was supposed to have said that the United States' frontier was in France, the German press frankly acknowledged the vital importance of the American attitude; and the alleged statement is credited with having postponed Signor Mussolini's demands upon France. A firm line taken by the democracies of North America, Britain, and France may be the surest way of staying out of war.

Bay State Labor Peace

SETTLEMENT of the four-day deadlock in Massachusetts labor unions is a gain for both sides. The relief with which the agreement is received by people generally emphasizes how much popular support there is for resolving disputes by peaceful discussion. Strikes, picketing and "embargoes" against rival labor factions hurt rather than heal, and they tend to prolong trouble.

The public satisfaction which the settlement evokes should be tempered, however, by efforts to understand more clearly the deep-rooted issues which divide labor into two powerful factions. It is too much to expect that the breach between what many regard as a vested labor interest and a newer and more vigorous mass labor movement can be closed in a single conference. But it is not too much to expect that both groups will profit from the present agreement by continued reliance on the peaceful methods which marked yesterday's meeting in Boston.

JAPAN and the Soviet are having a diplomatic clash over their fishing industries. If the dispute concerns what fish are Japanese and what fish are Russian, it seems typical of modern international disturbances. In either case the fish lose.

Anyway, It's a Peace Proposal

LEADERS of the American Federation of Labor may have some ground for challenging the practicality of the six-point plan proposed by the Congress of Industrial Organizations. But to assert that "it was not even designed for serious consideration" does not contribute materially to the negotiations launched by President Roosevelt nor will it be enough to satisfy the rank and file interest of labor in closing the breach that has existed between A. F. of L. and C. I. O.

On the surface the C. I. O. plan appears a very reasonable one. It would provide for unification not only of the two major groups, but would call in also the independent railroad brotherhoods as a makeweight to keep the peace. It would provide that neither John L. Lewis, Chairman of C. I. O., nor William Green, President of the Federation, should head the new American Congress of Labor. Mr. Green would be pensioned and Mr. Lewis presumably would devote himself to his presidency of the United Mine Workers of America.

There are, however, many lesser lights to be taken care of in the adjustment of union officialdoms on down through the structure of constituent unions, craft and industrial, national and local. There are many questions of jurisdiction to be threshed out in determining from what fields these unions shall be entitled to draw members without poaching on each other.

The American Federation may also question with much validity the point in the C. I. O. plan which would give the Lewis group equal representation in the new organization with the much older and more solidly established A. F. of L. Although each claims a membership of 4,000,000, the probabilities are that a much larger proportion of this number is actually paid up and in good standing in the A. F. of L. than in its rival. However, the public is likely to feel that the C. I. O. has given an earnest of peace and that the responsibility is on the Federation to prove its willingness in the subsequent negotiations to bring forth an even more workable basis for consolidation.

Flakes Off a Snowball

THE Appropriations Committee of the House of Representatives appears to have accepted President Roosevelt's reiterated challenge to all economy seekers that they propose specific cuts in the budget. The Committee has done this to the extent of $25,488,950 in the Treasury Department estimates even after providing approximately $1,700,000 more for the Public Health Service than the Budget Director thought necessary. It has also reduced the Post Office Department estimates by $2,437,188. These cuts, it must be recognized, are only a few flakes off the snowball as compared to the economies necessary if the budget is to be brought into balance with present revenues. But they are something.

And one of the items makes interesting reading. A saving of $51,600 in salaries results from abolition of posts of seven controllers of customs in large cities and one surveyor of customs in New York. Says the Committee:

> These offices are political in nature and the appointments are made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. Representatives of the Secretary of the Treasury have testified that they are not at all essential to the proper functioning of the Customs Service and their duties can be adequately, and in many cases even more satisfactorily, performed by the present assistant controllers who are civil service appointees.

Mere flakes off the snowball, perhaps, but the ball is made up of individual flakes, or occasional pellets of ice, and as Congress goes into the Independent Offices Bill, the one other appropriation measure out of the Committee for the fiscal year 1940, it is possible to knock off a few sizable chunks, particularly in emergency agencies that are supposed to be melting away. The Budget Bureau itself lopped off $100,000,000 of rural electrification loans there, plus $2,000,000 of administrative expenses for HOLC and $4,000,000 for PWA. One trouble is that as these cuts are made, new and apparently necessary establishments come in, such as the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the NLRB and the SEC. Some old functions ought to be sloughed off as new ones arise.

Whether the whittling and chipping process will be sufficient to hold down or substantially reduce the size of the snowball cannot well be told until some of the other departmental appropriation bills come out of committee, such as the Interior Department, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor—not to mention the matter of keeping military and naval programs within reason. Certain it is that just the ordinary expenditures of Government, apart from emergency and relief categories, have increased by nearly one-third in the last five years. If the analytical committee method of trying to cut item by item does not suffice, a considerable number of Congressmen are about ready to propose a blanket percentage cut on all departments, leaving it to the departments to work out the economies.

India; the Issues

Book News of the Day

PROF. WILLIAM ROY SMITH'S plan of arranging his history of British India, NATIONALISM AND REFORM IN INDIA (New Haven: Yale University Press. $5) according to the major issues instead of according to chronological progression has justified itself in infusing a lively interest into what was once, to the reader, a rather dull subject.

Recent events indeed have been building up interest in India's welfare. So long as this great conglomeration of races remained a mere British dependency, managed by a small coterie of military leaders and Indian Civil Service men, there was little general interest in the land, save as a profitable hunting ground for the novelist. But with the advent of the Liberals to power in 1905 the cause of self-government, whether in South Africa, Ireland or India, came into the ascendant and by 1907 Indians were finding their way into administrative posts hitherto held only by British officials.

* * *

But it was not until the war, when Indians from all parts of the country joined the colors, that the beginnings of a sense of unity became visible, leading ultimately to the great step toward federal government in the Constitution Act of 1935. Gandhi was in the forefront of the movement toward unity, for he more or less personified for the Indians the resistance of India to encroachment of westernization. Curiously the same leader did more than any other to bring East and West together by personifying for the West the Indian people, building up an interest in their feelings, and arousing curiosity over his unconventional methods of furthering his cause.

Had unity in India been easily attainable, Britain's burdens would have been much simplified. But the extreme complexity of the race situation may be gathered from the serious Moplah rising of 1921. It began over the Moslems' indignation at Britain's policy in setting up the Arab Hussein in Mecca as Caliph of the Moslem world in place of the Sultan of Turkey, and ended in a Moslem-Hindu war with 10,000 fatalities—a conflict which had no connection with the original trouble. Consequently the situation, aggravated as it is by the entirely distinct viewpoint of the princely states, has made, and still makes, the path to federal unity precarious.

* * *

While Professor Smith criticizes British rule for its failure to adopt economic measures that might have eased the lot of the peasant farmer and given him opportunities for preparing himself for political responsibility, his account of the progress of political reform proves that there has been a considerable measure of wisdom under extremely trying circumstances.

Professor Smith's impartial approach to his work earns the confidence of the reader and the value of his book is much enhanced by its timeliness in carrying the history as far as the new constitution when standard authorities on this recent event are still scarce. H. J. S.

The Sad Saxophonist

After a neighbor complained about his saxophone playing, Herbert Cohen, of the Bronx, New York, asked Deputy Mayor Henry Curran of New York what his legal rights were in the matter. Mr. Curran described the saxophone as homicidal, "a dangerous instrument," advised Mr. Cohen to "cut it out" and take up the oboe or the 'cello.

Come, gather, gentles all, and list, I pray,
Unto a melancholy roundelay.

Nor psalter, lyre, nor any ancient horn
Shall grace this verse with gentle note forlorn.

If music be the food of melancholy
Then let this piece be played on Cohen's folly—

The saxophone—with which the gentle boy
The Bronx's quiet air was used to cloy,

Until a churlish neighbor hit the ceiling
And in harsh accents, brutish and unfeeling,

Warned of darkling deeds and fell attacks
If Herbert (Cohen) did not take his "sax"

And fling it in the Harlem. But not he.
Our Herbert sought the Mayor's Deputy,

One Curran, and, relaying all his plight,
Begged, "Hasn't a saxophonist any right?"

"Nay," quoth Curran, humming the Siegfried Idyll,
"The saxophone is simply homicidal.

"It makes a noble hound bay at the moon
While lusty tomcats quit the field at noon.

"Nay, nay, indeed, my poor misguided fellow,
You'd better try the oboe or the 'cello.

"The oboe, should you ever care to listen,
Pipes sweet three times an hour in Wagner's 'Tristan.'"

Envoi

The children chatter, newsboys shout their cries.
The Bronx's birds sing sweet for all but Cohen.
The taxis honk, the sirens scream their sighs.
How stilly in the night the sax unblowen!

JOHN D. BEAUFORT

The Agile Bystander

The Sealers

FOR over one hundred and fifty years ships have been sailing out of the land-locked harbor of St. John's, bound for the seal fishery. Right down from the days of the old "Wooden Walls" as the original sealing vessels were called, to the present day, the excitement of the "hunt" has lured our men from the outports, the outlying settlements of our island, and, with the coming of March, they have poured into St. John's in hundreds.

Nowadays they come by train, or schooner, but in years past they would tramp many a mile over snow-swept barrens, thinking nothing of the difficult journey when, their objective reached, they were "signed on" to still greater hardships, and now, once again, they are arriving, eager to secure "a berth to the ice." To most of us a voyage to the ice, even in these days of easier and more comfortable conditions, would mean a maximum of discomfort and privation, but to the "swilers"—the colloquial for sealers—it means far more than earning the necessities of life for themselves and their families. It means excitement and the thrill of action, the sensation of power in meeting and overcoming the obstacles of wind and ice and weather, and the element of chance as to whether, even then, the main herd can be located.

* * *

Way back in 1857, 400 vessels of from 70 to 200 tons sailed each spring for the sealfishery with their united crews totaling 13,000 men, but seven years later saw the advent of the steamship and since then the sealing fleet has gradually dwindled. Last year only seven ships went to the fishery and these seven, the Ranger, Imogene, Neptune, Ungava, Eagle, Beothic and Terra Nova are now making ready to sail again.

It is a busy time along the waterfront. Supplies are being loaded aboard these steamers and men signed on. About 1,300 men in all will be fortunate enough to secure a berth, while probably double that number will have their hopes frustrated. When one knows, for instance, that the tonnage of the Ranger is 354 tons net, and she carries 153 men to the fishery, one realizes that living quarters will be cramped. Every available inch will be utilized for the stowage of the sealskins, not only in the hold, but on deck and in every conceivable corner, for the usual custom is that the men share one third of the net value of the catch, both the owners of the vessels and the crew thus sharing in the risk of loss.

* * *

Stowaways on the sealing ships always constitute a problem. In spite of the utmost vigilance, boys of all ages, filled with a zest for adventure, manage to conceal themselves on board before the hour of sailing and to remain in hiding until a day's voyage out from port. Their taste for adventure is apt to be somewhat curbed before they reach St. John's again, for they are put to work with the rest of the crew and made to earn their passage. Should they prove themselves men, however, the crew will not infrequently take up a collection among themselves so that the young "swilers" will not return to St. John's with empty pockets.

The fleet's departure is set for early in March and soon with the flags flying, whistles blowing and decks lined with shouting, cheering men, the vessels will start their voyage to the ice. Before long people from all over the Island will be listening in to the Sealing News wireless from the steamers and broadcast over the radio, and when at the end of each message come the eagerly awaited words "all well," those whose men have gone to the ice will breathe a little prayer of thankfulness:

From storms and rocks and every ill
May God protect the Sealer still.

M. E. P.

Editor's Note. On March 2, Coast Guard headquarters in Boston received a wireless message from the Liverpool liner Newfoundland reporting the rescue of all the people belonging to the sealing steamer Ranger sinking off Newfoundland. The Ranger was the first sealer to leave St. John's this year for the Arctic.

The Wide Horizon

Parliament Debates

IN THE SHADOW OF BIG BEN

By Alfred Edwards

LONDON

THE new Parliamentary session following the Christmas recess opened with the report of Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Premier, on his visit to Italy. He met the widely-held conviction that this visit had been barren of result by a quiet, steady insistence that his policy of appeasement is succeeding. It appeared that he had not expected any results other than the promotion of a better understanding with Italy, and he dwelt upon his friendly reception in Rome as proof of the good feeling existing between the two peoples.

No one in any part of the House raised a voice in depreciation of the value of good will between the people of England and those of either Italy or Germany, and the conviction appeared to be widely held that, while totalitarian systems were quite irreconcilable with democracy as practiced in England, such systems were bound eventually to collapse and that meantime the exercise of patience with certain dominating personalities might pave the way to harmony at some future time, in happier circumstances.

* * *

The main debate was on Spain, and the usual struggle over non-intervention ensued. One thing at least seems clear—non-intervention in Spain is a myth, without convinced or convincing defenders, which no longer deceives anybody; but the way in which the intervention of Italy openly supported by Germany is tolerated, while France is threatened by those countries with dire penalties if it does likewise, seems to some a curious phenomenon. The Government appears to say, "Bad as it is, it will be worse for all concerned if we intervene."

It is difficult to reconcile such an attitude with the safety of the British Empire, unless—as we are assured—no Germans or Italians are to remain in Spain. But many feel sure that in any event Gen. Francisco Franco will be little more than a puppet, since it is hard to credit that, after all his trouble and expense, Signor Benito Mussolini has no designs in Spain.

Mr. Chamberlain's reply is that he simply could not carry on negotiations if he assumed at the outset that the other parties could not be relied upon to honor their pledges. This, of course, is reasonable enough. Certainly, we have avoided war, and if it is held that war must be the inevitable result of any strong action on our part then it must be conceded that the Prime Minister has succeeded—even if the vicarious suffering involved does leave a rather bitter taste in some mouths.

* * *

The House debated Public Assistance and Agriculture on the second day of the session, and Sir Reginald Dorman Smith, the new Minister of Agriculture—who jumps from the back bench to Cabinet rank—was on parade for the first time. He promised startling changes in policy; such as guaranteed prices for producers, and consultation with the labor forces. The Prime Minister is to be congratulated for putting in a back bencher who is a practical farmer.

The House also debated pensions for members, and in this debate Mr. Chamberlain was at his best, freely stating his own position, and both he and Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who also spoke, exerted themselves to keep the issue clear of the misleading irrelevancies which some Government supporters tried to introduce. As a result a motion to accept the report of a departmental Committee was carried by a substantial majority. The practical result will be to provide a fund under which needy ex-Members of the House of Commons with not less than ten years' service are to receive a pension of £150 a year. This will not involve any charge on public funds but will be provided by an annual payment of £12 by each Member—which produces a total of £7,000 per annum.

The important event of the week was a surprisingly pacific spech by Herr Adolf Hitler, culminating in the dramatic and heartening confession of his faith in the prospect of many warless years.

An Exchange Plan to Benefit Both Germany and America?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Assuming the willingness of this and other countries to receive the Jews expelled from Germany their reception, penniless, would create a serious financial problem for a government and people already burdened with the care of several millions of its own citizens who are now "on relief." Some solution of this problem should be found before this country agrees to accept the expatriated Jews.

A natural solution would be some sort of reciprocal arrangement. We probably have in this country as many unnaturalized Germans of non-Jewish descent as there are Jews in Germany. The German Government, by confiscating the property of the Jews, has created a huge reservoir of wealth upon which it could draw for the purpose of working out such a reciprocal arrangement. This fact suggests the following plan:

For every German Jew accepted by this country let Germany recall one of its own citizens of Aryan descent (the citizen to be selected by our Government as Germany selects its citizens to send to us). Let Germany require each recalled citizen to surrender to our government all his property thus providing our government with a fund for the maintenance of the Jews accepted in return. It would be unfair, of course, to confiscate the property of the exchanged German-Aryan citizens, so Germany would of course compensate its returned citizens for the property surrendered, using for this purpose the fund created by confiscation of Jewish property.

Under this plan no German-Aryan property would leave this country, no German-Jewish property would leave Germany, and the total population of neither country would be increased. The matter could be arranged by treaty and the plan should appeal to all Germans in this country who love their Fatherland and should welcome an opportunity to return. OCTAVIA R. CORNEAU

Boston

Barcelona

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to express my appreciation of your article, "Barcelona—Republican Capital," by Harold G. Laycock. Offering Barcelona as a symbol for all Catalonia, as well as an example to the world's democracies utterly indifferent to the fate of such a fine and gallant nation, Mr. Laycock interprets magnificently the spirit of a people profoundly conscious of their country's destiny and the eternity of Catalonia. J. VENTURA SUREDA

New York

"Exit, Spanish Republic"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A point raised by an editorial on the war in Spain under recent date titled "Exit, Spanish Republic," could well be clarified, it seems to me. A wrong construction might easily be placed on one of the statements there made.

The editorial said: "Starting as a representative Government, the Loyalists have gradually lost the right to speak for more than a fraction of the nation and have no stronger moral claim than the original military insurgents. . . ."

Having followed the editorial policy of your newspaper closely throughout the war in Spain, I do not consider that you intended to say that the Loyalist Government is on a par with the Insurgents, with respect to the overall moral issue. You have steadily contended that the Spanish Government was a legally established democratic institution, confronted with a clear case of armed civil revolt. I presume, then, that you intended to state in your editorial the simple fact that the democratic machinery has broken down in Spain to the point where the Loyalist leadership no longer can be said factually to represent—through an electoral process—a majority of the people. DAVID ROGERS

Cambridge, Mass.